The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,183 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
—	Gwalior	2733	500	F. Harris	3rd Oct.
L.	Indus	3462	600	W. E. Breese	10th ,,
M.	Hydaspes	2694	500	G. Scrivener	17th ,,
L.	Rome	6013	1000	G. F. Cates	24th ,,
—	Nizam	3726	500	G. W. Atkinson	31st ,,
L.	Shannon	4143	800	J. S. Murray	7th Nov.
M.	Assam	3626	500	S. P. Cole	14th ,,
L.	Cathay	2863	500	T. Fairclough	21st ,,
—	Lombardy	2726	500	W. E. Thompson	28th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On 1884.
MALWA	2509 500	A.W. Adamson	3rd Oct.
ROSETTA	2504 700	G. W. Brady	17th ,,
MASSILIA	1000	S. D. Shallard	31st ,,
SUTLEJ	00	A. H. Johnson	14th Nov.

Return Tic[illegible] issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports[illegible]s of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
[illegible]nt, P. & O. S. N. Company.

[illegible]ENTAL COMPANY.

[illegible] BOMBAY to [illegible] the Continental [illegible]e terms; and [illegible]paths. Tickets [illegible]s to travel [illegible] rail from

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
First Class Rs. 630. Second Class Rs. 370.
Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons. H.P.		
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO			
VIRGINIA	5,000 850	on Wednesday,	1st Oct.
MANILLA	5,000 750	on Saturday,	1st Nov.
CHINA	5,000 750	on Monday,	1st Dec.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.

CIE. NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.
REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CANTON, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th October. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.
The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—
Via Calais and Dover (Mail).....1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ,, ...1st class ,, 5 18 1
Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.
For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th June, 1884.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. H.P.	To sail 1884.
ELEKTRA (new)	G. Sturli	4,100 600	29th Oct.
MEDUSA	G. Stagnain	3,500 550	29th Nov.
TITANIA	G. Donclich	4,000 600	29th Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. HP.	To sail. 1884.
TITANIA	G Donclich	4,000 600	28th Oct.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

G. A. MARINITSCH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, June 30, 1884.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdr.	About
CLAN OGILVIE	2,500	Nelson	4th Oct.
CLAN FORBES	2,500	J. A. Gnara	22nd Oct.
CLAN CAMERON	2,500	J. R. Kewley	12th Nov.
CLAN GRANT	3,600	A. J. Philp	22nd do.
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,000	C. McMahon	2nd Dec.
CLAN DRUMMOD	3,000	H. L. Wilson	12th do.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have splendid accommodation for first-class passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

GREAT NOVELTY IN BOMBAY,
BY ESTABROOKE,
THE ORIGINAL AMERICAN GEM PHOTOGRAPHER.

9 Gem Portraits .....Re. 1
Victorias .....Rs. 3

Made and finished in a few minutes, warranted not to fade; are the best for Pins, Lockets, &c.

6 & 8, Tamarind Lane, late Royal Hotel Building opposite Temple Bar.

COME AND TRY THEM.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AGRA," 1,907 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 1st October, 1884, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on MONDAY, 6th October, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Boorah, in the forenoon, going or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 Tons, on 9th October, 1884.

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,080 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 1st October, 1884, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th September, 1884. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address. THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
TABLE PLATE.
(BEST ELECTRO-PLATED)
LILY, BEADED AND THREADED PATTERN.

Table Forks and Spoons.....per doz. Rs. 27 cash
Dessert Forks and Spoons..... do, 22 ,,

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
NEW MINIATURE CRUET STANDS.
From Rs. 15 to Rs. 30, cash.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED SALVERS.
English, French, and American manufacture.
The largest and best selection in India.
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 75.

FOR THE TIFFIN BASKET.
Best Electro-plated Army and Navy Cups, comprising 1 Sodawater Tumbler, with reversible Sherry and Champagne Glass, invaluable to Travellers.
One Pint size Rs. 16, cash.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED ONE PINT SIZE BEER MUGS,
With and without covers, plain and richly engraved, suitable for Presentation.
From Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 27, cash.

THE "CARLTON" ENTREE OR BREAKFAST DISH, with oval revolving lid, Drainer and space for hot water, which may also be used as a Soup Tureen, 12 inch Plain, Rs. 90 cash.
Engraved, Rs. 100, cash.

TREACHER'S ELECTRO-PLATED LUNCHEON FRAMES
For Biscuits, Butter and Cheese.
Rs. 50, cash.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS,
In a variety of beautiful Patterns.
Cases containing 4 or 6 each,
from Rs. 27 to Rs. 60.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE
Of every description on sale by
TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 2 per share has been declared for the six months ending 30th June, 1884 (making for the whole year 7 per cent.), and will be paid on and after the 6th October to those shareholders whose names appear on the Register on 29th September, on production of share certificates.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 29th September to 6th October, both days inclusive.

By order of the Local Committee,
P. PEARSON,
Secretary in Bombay.
41, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th Sept., 1884.

A GENTLEMAN with several years' Indian journalistic experience is open to an engagement, either to undertake the entire conduct of any journal or as Joint, Assistant, or Sub-editor.

No objection to take up the management or superintendence of any Press or News Office. Advertiser understands thoroughly the minutiæ of every department of a Printing Office and carries with him a good business connection. First-class references. Address "A. Z.," care of General Post Office, Calcutta.

ROOFING TILES of different patterns including INDIAN or MANGALORE, IMPROVED FRENCH, &c., also RIDGES, FLOORING, GARDEN EDGINGS, of high finish and best manufacture by the Bombay Tile Company, Limited, are always in Stock at their Steam Factory at Worlee, and can be had at moderate prices. Periodical contracts entered into with Railway Companies, Municipalities, and Executive Departments in and out of Town at fixed rates. Contracts for Tiling Roofs complete undertaken. Up-country orders promptly executed. For samples and other particulars apply to the GENERAL MANAGERS, at the Factory, Worlee, or to

MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S SONS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
17, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
KEROSINE OIL.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m., gun-fire, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th October next, Tenders for the supply, during the year 1885, commencing 1st January, of 8,000 cases of purified and refined Petroleum or kerosine-oil of very best quality, water white, and warranted to be not less than 150° fire test—each case to contain 65 lbs. nett of oil. To be delivered from time to time as required in lots not exceeding 1,000 cases.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500 in cash or Government Promissory Notes, and this amount will in the event of the Tender being accepted be retained as security for due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 23rd September, 1884.

THE BHOWNUGGUR COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 7, Hummum-street, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of October, 1884, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Accounts made up to 31st December, 1883.

2nd. To elect Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

3rd. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th. To transact such other business that the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

By order of the Board,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries.
7, Hummum-street, Bombay, 25th Sept. 1884.

SADDLERY AND STABLE GEAR
OF THE VERY BEST LONDON MANUFACTURE.

BRIDLES, Snaffle, Pelham and Weymouth, Pony and Watering Bridles, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20
DRIVING BITS, Best polished steel, Liverpool Sliding Bar and Ring Snaffles, well twisted mouths .....from Rs. 4 to Rs. 11
RIDING BITS, Snaffles, Pelham, Pelham Lady's, Curb Ring Bradoon ...from ,, 4 to ,, 7
CURB CHAINS, Best Steel, open or twisted links .....Re. 1-0
HEAD COLLARS, with non-corrosive links and buckles .....Rs. 3-8
KNEE-CAPS, Kersey and Leather .....from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5-0
MARTINGALES, Leather covered or plated .....from Rs. 4-8 to ,, 5-4
REIN-HOLDERS, Patent Leather .....from Rs. 3-0 to ,, 3-8
SADDLE GIRTHS, Cotton and Wool, all wool, best cord, Fitz William or Melton Rs. 3 to ,, 7-0
SADDLE CLOTHS, Best woven Felt .....from Rs. 4-8 to ,, 6-0
WHIPS, DRIVING TANDEM, BUGGY, TONGA, RIDING AND HUNTING
SPURS, DRIVING REINS, STIRRUP IRONS AND LEATHERS,
CURRY COMBS, LAMPS, &c.
DOG-COLLARS, MUZZLES, SLIPS, LEADS AND CHAINS, &c., &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED,

WILL COMMENCE BUSINESS HERE ON 1ST PROXIMO.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be OPENED and interest allowed on daily balances at 2 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS will be received for fixed periods in the following terms:—
For 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
For 6 ,, ... 4 ,, ,,

DEPOSITS will also be received for other periods at rates to be learned on application.

DRAFTS on London and Agencies will be granted at the Current rate of Exchange.

SECURITIES will be received for custody and INTEREST and DIVIDENDS COLLECTED when due. The PURCHASE and SALE of SECURITIES will also be undertaken.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation will be received for collection.

A. F. SIMPSON,
ACTING AGENT.
Bombay, 20th September, 1884.

HIGHEST AWARD, CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
GOLD MEDAL & FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THE
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,
BY FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

ARE unquestionably the best of the kind imported in India, and can be safely recommended as TRULY TRUSTWORTHY AND DURABLE Timekeepers.

These Watches are built on the soundest scientific principles, and expense has been spared there only where it does not interfere with the working qualities of the watch, such, for instance, as by substituting a german-silver case for a silver one, and by setting aside all useless ornamentation.

These Watches are of medium size in a silver-like white metal case, which will not change its colour by wear; the works are keyless and protected inside by a glass dome. It being unnecessary to open the watch for winding or setting the hands, the same being keyless, the covers are made to shut very tight, so that the hatch is fully dust-proof.

These Watches, we daresay, if used with ordinary care and cleaned once every two or three years, will give a 15 years' good service.

They are in stock as described below, and are replenished by weekly arrivals:—

In open Crysta face case.....Rs. 25
In Hunting..... ,, 30
In Semi-hunting ..... ,, 35
In Open face guaranteed water-tight case..... ,, 35

Packing free. *Sent Post-free to any station in India.* Guarantee 2 years.

CAUTION.—Watches of inferior quality having recently been brought into he market from various quarter under similar names, we beg to inform the public that we engrave or stamp our name on our Watches.

GRAND SQUARE
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,
MANUFACTURED TO ORDER, EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA, BY
R. LIPP & SON OF STUTTGART.
FURTHER SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND.
Price Rs. 600, Nett Cash.
Packing in tin lined case Rs. 25.
GUARANTEED TO WITHSTAND THE SEVEREST TEST OF CLIMATE,

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

ALEX. FERGUSON AND COMPANY,
DISTILLERS, GLASGOW.

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in India for the above firm's celebrated "Breadalbane" brand of SCOTCH WHISKIES, well-known in America, Australia and China.

These Whiskies are of high character, fully matured, and we have every confidence in recommending them to consumers.

We have stocks in quarter casks 3 O.P., at Rs. 9 per gallon, cask included, and in cases of one dozen at Rs. 20 nett.

We guarantee each bottle to contain the *sixth* part of a *gallon* and each case contains *two gallons.*

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.,
MILITARY SQUARE
BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY,
TERMS, Rs. 5 PER DAY.
CERTIFICATES SINCE OPENED.

From MAJOR-GENERAL WM. CHAR. GOTT.—I was here for two days, and found the Hotel very clean and comfortable.

From SIR JOHN CAMPBELL, BARONET.—I have stayed in this Hotel with two Ladies for nearly a month it is a very good Hotel, and I am very much satisfied.

I have on two occasions since it was opened stayed at the Great Western Hotel, and have found it most comfortable. It is the cleanest and best Hotel in Bombay, and its situation commands it to those who like myself require to be near all the Public offices. E. M. PLAYFAIR, Major-General.

I have been very pleased with this Hotel. All my friends ought to stay here.
WM. GREEN, J. P., Kidder Minster

I and my Family have stayed at the Great Western Hotel almost a fortnight, and have pleasure in stating my satisfaction of the accommodation in every way. Good table and unusual attention and civility.
J. COLLIER, Melbourne, Australia.

Having lived at the Great Western Hotel for nearly a month, I can recommend it as a very comfortabl and well conducted Hotel. The rooms are clean and airy. The food good and the Manager most attentive.
GEO. MALCOLM, Major, Border Regiment.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to
C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, brequet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

THE CARNAC IRON WORKS COMPANY
Have the following machinery in stock for immediate delivery:—

Contractor's Pumps, 2½ in. 3 in., and 4 in.
Manual Fire Engine for 22 men.
Lathes, 7½ in. centre, 8 ft. bed.
Slotting Machines 4 in. stroke.
Shaping Machines, 15 in. stroke, 8 ft. bed.
Planing Machines, 5 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft. 6 in. by 12 ft.
Radial Drilling Machines, 7 ft. arm.
Radial Pillar Drilling Machines.
Vertical Pillar Drilling Machines.
Double-geared Pillar Drilling Machines.
Steam Hammers, 10 cwts.
Baker's Combined Engine and Blower.
Punching and Shearing Machines.
Haley's Jacks, 15 tons.
Shank's Patent Portable Sugarcane Mills.
Belting (Cotton and Leather).
Ruston Proctor & Co.'s 12 H. P. Horizontal Engine.
Robey and Co.'s Patent Thrashing Machine.
Do. Horizontal Fixed Engines, 14, 16 and 20 H. P.
Do. Patent Fixed Engine and Boiler combined, 12 and 16 H. P.
Do. Portable Engines, 8, 10 and 12 H. P.
Do. Patent Vertical Engine and Boiler combined, 8 H. P.
Gwynne's Patent Centrifugal Pumps, 12 in.
Roof Trusses, Wrought-iron, 60 ft. span.
Ornamental Iron Shed, 40 ft. span by 80 feet.
Special Light Draught Twin Screw Steam Launch, 3 ft. by 11 ft. 6 in., 15 in. draught, speed 9½ miles an hour.
Galvanised Iron Dust Cart.
Watering Cart.
Iron Night-soil Cart
Traction Engines on springs, with or without Cranes.
Portable Engines.
Semi-Portable Engines.
Semi-Fixed Engines and Boilers.
Horizontal Engines.
Vertical Engines and Boilers.
Horizontal Winding Engines.
Vertical Hoisting Engines and Boilers.
Compound Portable and Semi-Portable Engines.
Compound Semi-Fixed Engines and Boilers.
Compound Horizontal Fixed Engines.
High and Low Pressure Launch Engines.
Cornish, Lancashire, Portable, (launch) and other Boilers.
Lathes, Planing Machines.
Shaping, Slotting, Drilling, Screwing, etc.
Pumps of all sizes and descriptions.
Centrifugal Pumps, by Gwynne and others.
Saw Benches, Band Saws for hand or steam power.
Mortar Mills, all sizes.
Corrugated Iron Sheets 6, 7, 8, and 9ft., lengths ready for delivery.
Iron, all sizes ditto. ditto.
Steel ditto. ditto.
Every description of Engineer's and Contractor's Plant ready for delivery.

N.B.—Chief advantages of the Compound Portable and Semi-Portable—1st, by using steam of a high working pressure; 2nd, expanding the steam, so it is discharged very little above atmospheric pressure; 3rd, providing a sensitive governor acting on the expansion gear. The advantages thus gained by the employment of Compound Engines will at once be apparent.

FINLAY MUIR & CO.,
AGENTS.

BERNARD, ASPLEN, & CO,
MECHANICAL ENGINEERS,
ENGINEERING VALUERS, AND GENERAL BROKERS,
Byculla, Bombay.
Telephone No. 326, Adelphi Hotel.

HOTELS.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
THE ESPLANADE, BOMBAY,
Opposite the Polo and Cricket Ground and next the Gymkhana,
With a splendid view of the Sea and Malabar Hill.

THIS Hotel has been lately enlarged and contains first-class accommodation for Visitors and Boarders. Comfort, Cleanliness and Civility.
TERMS MODERATE.
The Hotel being a detached building possesses every advantage.

TAYLOR'S COLABA HOTEL, BOMBAY,

IS situated in a healthy position on the sea-shore, west of the Island, and is open all round to the sea breeze. It has the advantages of being far away from the noise and confusion of the Traffic of the Town, while it is within five minutes' drive by rail, car, or carriage of all the business places; and within five minutes' walk of the Swimming Bath.

The Hotel stands in its own grounds, surrounded by a garden.

TERMS MODERATE.
Proprietress, Mrs. TAYLOR.

HOTEL! HOTEL!! HOTEL!!!

COMFORTABLE and AIRY ROOMS available at BOMBAY HOTEL, Fort, Tamrind Lane, formerly known as Royal Hotel.

BAR and BILLIARD under the management of Mr. T. A. ALLAN.

Every attention paid to Boarders and Visitors.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
RESUMPTION OF THROUGH BOOKING.

THE line having been REPAIRED TRAFFIC of every description is now being CONVEYED THROUGH as usual.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 27th September, 1884.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is proposed to add the articles COTTON SEED and RAILWAY KEYS to the Bombay Tonnage scale, and that the TESTING of the MEASUREMENT of the same in the Godown of Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS, at Carnac Bunder, will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 1st October, 1884, at 3 o'clock p.m.

Masters of vessels are invited to attend.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 25th Sept., 1884.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS AND ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.
SOLE CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT IN INDIA FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS TO BRITISH TROOPS.

THE Company having at a great cost perfected its machinery for the manufacture of Broad cloths, Serges, great coatings and fabrics of a similar nature, is now in a position to register orders for these goods. The cloths manufactured by this Company are warranted to be of pure wool throughout, and for cheapness, durability and finish will be found unsurpassed.

Price Lists and Samples may be had on application to
THE MANAGER.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON AND SILK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.
IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 2, Dalal-street, Fort, Bombay, on 1st October next, at 12-3 p.m, for the purpose of receiving the Liquidators' final accounts and to declare the winding-up of the Company completed.

TAPIDASS VURJDASS,
For Self & Co-Liquidators.
Bombay, 30th August, 1884.

NOTICE.
SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA collection of the Southern Circle Forests for the season 1884-85 which is estimated at:—

IN BELGAUM.

Khanapur Taluka	4,000	
Belgaum Taluka	1,400	
Total	5,400	khandis of 560 lbs. each.

IN KANARA.

Northern Division of Kanara	2,250	
Central Division of Kanara	150	
Southern Division of Kanara	1,700	
Total	4,100	khandis of 560 lbs. each.

2. No offer under Rs. (9) nine per khandi for the Kanara crop if delivered at the depots on the roadsides in the forests, or Rs. (12) twelve if delivered at the Kadra, Kumta and Honawar bundars, will be accepted.

3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the depots in the forests; but no tender of less than Rs. (9) nine for the former and Rs. (11) eleven for the latter will be accepted.

4. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned between the date of this publication and the 15th October, 1884.

W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, S. C.
Conservator's Office S. C., Yellapur, 30th August, 1884.

NOTICES.

WANTED.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT SURVEYOR for a period of six months. Must be a good draughtsman and a correct leveller. Salary, Rs. 100 per mensem including conveyance allowance.

Apply to Executive Engineer, Kanhan Division, Kamptee, C.P.

R. B. THOMSON.
Executive Engineer, Kanhan Division, Kamptee, C.P.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE DEKKAN.
BY RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR,
M. A., Hony. M. R. A. S.
Price—Re. 1-8.

"Professor Bhandarkar deserves the special thanks of Government for the great labour and learning he has spent on this very elaborate and valuable early history of the Deccan."—*Letter of Mr. J. M. Campbell, Compiler of the Bombay Gazetteer*, to Government.

"I am greatly interested by your History. The fulness and the different subjects it takes up give it an interest which the general reader cannot feel in the simple chronicle of kings." "It is the most generally interesting of the learned historical contributions."—Mr. Campbell's letters to the author.

"I have read it carefully and found it to be just what such a work should be. Your remarks on the Gupta Era will, I trust, set at rest a long disputed and puzzling problem in Indian chronology."—Dr. Rajendralal Mittra.

BOMBAY:—MESSRS. GOPAL NARAYAN & CO., Kalbadevi-road.
POONA:—MESSRS. COOPER & Co., East-street; ARYA BHUSHAN PRESS, Budhvar.

POSTAL NOTICE.
BRITISH POSTAL ORDERS.

WITH effect from 1st October, 1884, British Postal Orders for fixed sums, from 1s. to 4l., will be available for sale to the public at all Head Post Offices, and will be obtainable on application to any Sub-Post Office from its Head Office.

2. The following are the amounts for which British Postal Orders are issued, together with the cost of each order in Indian currency, including commission and exchange:—

Amounts of British Postal Orders.	Cost in Indian currency, including commission and exchange.	Amounts of British Postal Orders.	Cost in Indian currency, including commission and exchange.
s. d.	Rs. A. P.	s. d.	Rs. A. P.
1 0	0 10 9	4 6	2 14 0
1 6	0 15 9	5 0	3 3 0
2 0	1 5 6	7 6	4 11 6
2 6	1 10 3	10 0	6 4 3
3 0	1 15 3	10 6	6 9 0
3 6	2 4 3	15 0	9 6 3
4 0	2 9 0	20 0	12 7 6

Note.—The cost of a British Postal Order is liable to vary slightly owing to fluctuations of exchange. The rate of exchange in force can be ascertained from the Post Office.

3. British Postal Orders issued from any Indian Post Office are payable at any Money Order Office in the United Kingdom (including the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man) and at Gibraltar and Constantinople.

4. The purchaser of a British Postal Order must, before parting with it, fill in the name of the person to whom the order is to be paid, and may fill in the name of the Money Order Office in the United Kingdom, &c., at which the amount is to be paid. If the name of a Money Order Office is not entered by the purchaser, the order will be payable at any Money Order Office named by the payee.

5. The purchaser should keep a record of the number and date and name of the Office of Issue of the order, to facilitate enquiry if the order should be lost.

6. After a British Postal Order has once been paid, to whomsoever it is paid, the British Post Office will not be liable for any further claim.

7. If any erasure or alteration be made, or if the order is cut, defaced, or mutilated payment may be refused.

8. After the expiration of three months from the last day of the month of issue, a British Postal Order will be payable only on payment by the payee of a commission equal to the amount of the original British poundage marked on the order.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.
Simla, the 25th Sept. 1884.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY,
(Includes the Rajputana State Railway, the Holkar State Railway, and the Sindhia-Neemuch State Railway.)

NOTICE.
OPENING OF FEROZEPORE EXTENSION OF THE REWARI-FEROZEPORE RAILWAY FOR GOODS AND COACHING TRAFFIC.

ON and from the 1st October, 1884, the following stations on the Ferozepore Extension of the Rewari-Ferozepore Railway completing through communication between Ferozepore and Rewari will, subject to the approval of the Government of India, be opened for all descriptions of Goods and Coaching Traffic:—

1	Barg Gudah	7	Jaitu
2	Kalanwali	8	Kothapura
3	Raman	9	Faridkote
4	Sherpurh	10	Golehwala
5	Batinda	11	Ferozepore.
6	Goniana		

2. On and from the same date these stations will also be opened for the receipt and despatch of private messages.

3. The rules, rates and the classification of goods on the Rewari-Ferozepore Railway are the same as those which are in force on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

4. Information as to rates, &c., can be obtained on application to any of the station masters or the undersigned.

By Order,
L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Traffic Superintendent.
Traffic Superintendent's Office, Ajmere, 8th Sept., 1884.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW HORSES ARRIVED.

A FRESH BATCH of ARAB HORSES ARRIVED on SATURDAY last, by the s.s. Henry Balkow, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, and Racers.
ABDOOL RUZAK BIN DOOBECHUL,
Bhendy Bazaar Sta'les.

A SINGLE ARTICLE AT WHOLESALE PRICE.

SHROFF BROTHERS,
LONDON, BOMBAY, AND AMRAOTI,

HAVE much pleasure to inform the general public in Bombay and up-country that they have JUST OPENED a WAREHOUSE of CHEAPEST EUROPE STORES at 52, Esplanade Cross Road, Old Cash Bazar Building near Crawford Market, where all useful and Fancy Articles can be had cheaper than all other firms in Bombay, as they have secured Sole Agencies with several Merchants and Manufacturers in different European towns, all throughout the Continent, by personally visiting those places. "COMPARISON is the true test of CHEAPNESS."

IN STOCK, ENGLISH SEWING MACHINES BY S. DAVIS & Co., London.

	Rs. as.
EMPRESS Lock Stitch Hand Machine	27 0
PERIOD Machine on the Wheeler-Wilson principle.	40 0
FAMILY Machine on the Singer principle	45 0
CHILDREN'S Perambulators with Iron wheels from Rs. 18 to	45 0
ENGLISH Folding Chairs with Arms and Carpet seats, each	2 8
PORTABLE Electric Bells with Wire Battery Push, complete, each	10 0
WATCHES in Gold and Silver Aluminium Metal, each, from Rs. 3-8 to	50 0
WHISKY, Glenogle Scotch Highland, per case.....	20 0
CLARET, Nicholes Freres Margaux, "	10 0
BRANDY, Beychau Fils, per case.....	18 0

The above three wines are imported first time in India, of which they are Sole Agents for India.

Besides the above we have a large assortment of DRESDEN China Vases, Flower Baskets, Ladies' Velvet, Plush, and Olive Wood Bags, and other Ornamental and Fancy Goods too numerous to mention here.

Messrs. SHROFF BROTHERS have also much pleasure to inform the general public that they have also started Agency for GENERAL PURVEYING AND BAZAR SUPPLYING of which they have long experience, and hope to satisfy their Customers both in Cheapness and best quality of Stores and Bazar than any other Agents.

PROVISIONS AND OILMAN STORES from Crosse and Blackwell, and J. Morton, as well as Patent Medicines received by every Mail, and guaranteed to be quite fresh and of the Best quality, also CHILDREN'S TOYS, PERFUMERY, CROCKERY, GLASS WARE, INDIAN and CHINESE CURIOSITIES and sundry goods.

COME ONE COME ALL, and see for yourselves or ask your friends who have visited our Firm about our Prices and the quality of our goods.

SHROFF BROTHERS.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS

THE steamship "CITY OF VENICE" has ARRIVED from Liverpool and is discharging in the Prince's Dock. Consignees of cargo are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignatures and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

Matches, Oil, Naptha, Acids and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at consignees' risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Consignees of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt. are requested to send boats alongside to take delivery of their cargo, which will otherwise be landed on the quay at their risk and expense.

All landed or damaged goods must be surveyed before removal from the warehouse where the steamer is discharged, and no claim will be admitted after the steamer leaves.

Captain CLARK will attend on board every morning to survey damaged goods.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th Sept., 1884.

A PUBLIC MEETING for English-speaking Natives will be held in the Framji Cowasji Institute at 8-30, THIS EVENING, when the chair will be taken by D. MACDONALD, Esq., M. D., Professor, Elphinstone College, and adresses will be given by Rev. Gunarao R. Navalkar, F. C. Mission, Ajlbag; Rev. R. A. Hume, American Mission, Ahmednagar; Rev. Narayan Sheshadri, F. C. Mission, Jalna. A large Choir will sing at intervals during the evening.

EMILE ZOLA'S NOVELS
TRANSLASED INTO ENGLISH.
Price Re. 1-12, Post free Rs. 2 each.

The Joys of Life.	Nana's Daughter.
L'Assommoir.	Ladies' Paradise.
Pot-Bouille.	Girl in Scarlet.
Her Two Husbands.	La Belle Liza.
In the Whirlpool.	Helene.
Claude's Confession.	Mad Love.
Magdalen Ferat.	Albine.
Therese Raquin.	Mysteries of Marseilles.
Nana.	

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"SWIFT" RESERVOIR PENHOLDER.
SELF-FEEDING, AND CARRYING AN ORDINARY NIB.

THE "Swift" Reservoir Pen is the most perfect penholder at present before the Public, addition to which it is so simply constructed as o away with any liability to get out of order. It has the immense advantage of taking any ordinized Steel or Gold pen. Further, when not in the reservoir is hermetically closed at the pen t itself and at the upper end, which of course only obviates the danger of leakage in the ket, but also preserves the ink in perfect conin for any length of time.

annot corrode or get out of order, being made rely of hard Vulcanite.

ch pen is supplied in a neat box, with filler and ections for use.

size, fitted with Steel Pen	Rs. 2 8
" "	" 3 8
ket Size, with Gold Pen, Iridium Point...	" 5 0
ills for Gold Pen	" 3 8

OOPER, MADON AND Co., Limited.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COMMISSARIAT.

EALED TENDERS will be received on 27th October next up to 11-30 a.m., at the Executive Commissariat Offices at Bombay and Karachi, and up to noon at the other Executive Commissariat Offices noted below, and on the dates fixed against each, for Contracts specified for 1885-86, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Bombay	Ice, under schedule No. 18.	
Poona		
Ahmednagar		
Mhow		
Nasirabad		
Karachi		
Poona		
Ahmednagar	Hired Carts with Bullocks	dd. No. 21.
Mhow		
Karachi		
Poona		
Ahmedabad		

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Col.,
For Acting Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1884.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.
ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

AND after MONDAY next, the Sixth of October, 1884, the following ALTERATIONS of, and ADDITIONS to, the PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE of the Railway will take effect, namely :—

FIRST.—The Down Passenger Train which now leaves Bombay at 10-45 a.m. will start at 10-45 a. m., and arrive at Poona at 5-30 p. m. as at present.

SECOND.—The Up Passenger Train now leaving Poona at 5-30 a. m. will start at 9-0 a. m., and arrive in Bombay at 4-45 p. m. as at present.

THIRD.—An additional Passenger Train will run between Bombay and Poona. It will leave Bombay at 5-30 p.m., and arrive at Poona at 5-45 a.m.; leave Poona at 8-30 p.m. and arrive in Bombay at 6-0 a.m. on the following day.

FOURTH.—The Down Passenger Train which now leaves Bombay at 5-0 p.m. will leave at 11-0 p.m. and reach Poona at 7-0 the following morning. It will leave Poona at 9-30 a.m. and arrive at Sholapur on the same day at 7-0 p.m. instead of at 5-45 p.m.

FIFTH.—The Up Passenger Train which now leaves Sholapur at 7-0 a.m. will leave at 6-30 a.m. and arrive at Poona at 4-0 p.m. It will leave Poona at 11-0 p.m. and arrive in Bombay at 7-0 on the following morning.

SIXTH.—The Down Mixed Train now leaving Sholapur at 7-0 p.m. will leave at 7-30 p.m. instead, and arrive at Raichur on the following morning at 6-45 as at present.

SEVENTH.—The Up Mixed Train from Raichur will start at 5-45 p.m. as at present, and reach Sholapur at 5-0 a.m. the following day.

EIGHTH.—The Down and Up South East Mail Trains will stop at Loni in addition to the Stations at which the Trains stop at present.

NINTH.—The Down Passenger Train now leaving Bombay at 7-30 a.m. will start as at present, but will arrive at Jabalpur at 5-45 instead of at 5-15 p.m. the following day.

TENTH.—The Up Passenger Train which now leaves Jabalpur at 10-30 a.m., will start at 10-0 a.m. instead, and arrive in Bombay on the following day at 9-0 p.m. as at present.

ELEVENTH.—The Mixed Train now running between Bhusawal and Khandwa will be extended to Harda. It will leave Bhusawal at 7-15 a.m. as at present, and arrive at Harda at 5-30 p.m., leave Harda at 8-15 a.m. and arrive at Bhusawal at 6-45 the same evening.

TWELFTH.—The Extra Passenger Train now running between Bombay and Bhusawal on account of the Nasik Fair, will continue to run as at present.

THIRTEENTH.—The Up Passenger Train from Nagpur at 6-35 a.m., will arrive at Bhusawal at 7-0 p.m. instead of 7-45, leave at 7-30 p.m. and arrive in Bombay at 12-30 p.m. on the following day.

FOURTEENTH.—The Mixed Train now running between Kalyan and Kasara will be discontinued.

FIFTEENTH.—The Down Mixed Train which now leaves Dhond at 11-0 a.m. will leave at 1-30 p.m. and arrive at Munmar at 11-0 p.m. instead of at 9-30 p.m. as at present.

SIXTEENTH.—The Up Mixed Train which now leaves Munmar at 3-0 a.m. will leave at 2-30 a.m., arriving at Dhond at 12 noon instead of at 1-15 p.m. as at present.

SEVENTEENTH.—Instead of the present Single daily Train each way over the Khamgaon State Railway, two Trains will run at the following times respectively, namely : from Khamgaon at 8-45 a.m. and 3-30 p.m., arriving at Jalamb at 9-30 a.m. and 4-15 p.m.; and from Jalamb at 10-15 a.m. and 4-45 p.m., arriving at Khamgaon at 11-0 a.m. and 5-30 p.m.

All other Trains over the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and the Dhond and Munmar, the Bhopal, and the Amraoti State Railways will continue to run as at present.

For information as to the Trains by which Horses and Carriages will be conveyed, and for further particulars, see the published Time Bill, dated the Sixth of October, 1884, exhibited at Stations, and the Special Notice in the Company's Monthly Guide Book.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 29th of September, 1884.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are light running, noiseless, perfect, easy-going, durable, strong, and swift. They are above all competitors ; perfect in every particular, have more improvements than all others combined.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

BEFORE you buy stores for October please compare prices of SHROFF BROTHERS, No. 52, Esplanade Cross Road, near Crawford Market.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

CHUBB AND SON'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper, and Key Boxes, Locks and Pad-locks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Edaljee Pestonjee, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

THE IMPROVED PERPETUAL MOUSE-TRAP. Re. 1-12.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

DR. BARBOUR has REMOVED his Office premises to 13, Rampart-row (next to P. and O. Offices).

FOR SALE, EXCELLENT BIG DRUM and a Miscellaneous assortment of Band Equipment. Apply BAND MASTER, 10th N. I. I.

PERPETUAL WATCHES need no winding. In silver crystal face, lever escapement, Rs. 50 only.—KANNY and Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, No. 17, Hummum-street, Bombay.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, RAMPART-ROW, WEST. BOMBAY.

WANTED, a good CARD and MULE FITTER for two or three months. Address, "Fitter," *Bombay Gazette*.

WASH your DOGS with OLIVE SOAP and make them sweet and clean. At all Chemists and Grocers. 4 annas per cake.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay, were the only firm who obtained a Prize Medal for Billiard Balls at the Calcutta Exhibition.

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits. Samples post free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S WHISKY is rapidly becoming the most popular brand in Bombay. Rs. 25 per doz. Importers, PHIPSON & Co.

JUST ARRIVED ARISTONS (by s.s. Hydaspes) with 12 music papers, Rs. 45.—L. STEFFENAUER, Watchmaker, 8, Church-gate-street, Fort.

NEWEST SHAPES in black felt Hats for evening wear, at Rs. 6-8, at Y. A. LACKA and Co.'s Travelling Kit Warehouse, Hummum-street.

SPECIALITIES !—Just arrived new Tweeds, new Angolas, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, from Rs. 20 per suit, net. Nansee Khyraz & Co., 13, Meadow-street.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, just arrived, 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauge, 6, 7, and 8 feet by 32 inches wide. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ART POTTERY, suited for PRESENTS. Address to Mr. Atmaram Vithul, Head Clerk, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade Bombay.

BRIGG'S TRANSFER PAPERS—Borders, Slippers, Smoking Caps, Cushions, &c., a fresh supply, at very moderate prices.—STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street, Fort.

FOR SALE, a very handsome, well-matched pair of Hungarian horses, 16 hands high. For particulars apply to R. SCOTT & Co., Girgaum, where they can be seen by appointment.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD, an enclosed plot of ground, very conveniently and centrally situated for business purposes. To view apply to the Manager, East India Mills, Falkland-road, Bombay.

WRITE for our new set of patterns of Shirtings in all materials. Large consignments just to hand. Special manufacture for Hot Weather Shirts.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Bombay.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.—Finest quality. Sizes (in inches) 15 by 21, 16 by 22, 18 by 24, 19 by 25, 22 by 28, 24 by 30, 24 by 32. Price 2 to 3½ As. per lb J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

A MARKED PREFERENCE was again shown last year in favour of the Standard Life Office by persons desiring the benefits of Life Assurance; and the New Assurances granted on carefully selected lives were in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch Life Offices. Forms on application at Bombay Branch office.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRESH OILMANSTORES, Tea and Coffee Sugar, Split Peas, &c., at lowest terms for cash —PEARSE and Co., 22 and 23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

G. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.,
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED 1796,
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including forage. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to double harness in the yards (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 11 a.m. (local time) at the Executive Commissariat Office at Aden, and up to 1 p.m. at the Office of the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, on the dates fixed against each, for contracts as specified for 1885, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

FOR ADEN.

Kurbida and Straw under Schedules ..... No. 18	Tenders to be received	On 1st October, 1884.
Firewood and Charcoal, " 19	Do.	Do.
Shoeing Commissariat cattle, " 20	Do.	Do.
Purchase of empty casks, " 21		On 6th October, 1884.
Butter and milk .. .. " 22	Do.	Do.
Oils .. .. " 23	Do.	Do.
Arrowroot, Limejuice, Crockery and Chinaware &c., 24		on 9th October, 1884.

Forms of Tenders and schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut-Col.,
For Acting Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 26th August, 1884.

THACKER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY,
Engravers, Die Sinkers, Relief Stampers, Copper-Plate Printers.

DIE SINKING.

	Rs. a.
MONOGRAM DIES, 2 letters engraved, from.....	7 0
" 3 " "	8 0
INTRO DIES for 4 letters, from.....	9 0
CREST DIES engraved, from.....	9 0
CREST and MOTTO DIES engraved, from.....	10 0

REGIMENTAL DIES.

Any Regimental Die not in stock will be engraved free of charge on receipt of stamping order for value Rs. 20, the die being the property of this Company.

RELIEF STAMPING.

Stamping 5 quires note paper and 100 envelopes from die, in plain relief.....	1 0
Ditto ditto ditto in any colour.....	2 8
Ditto ditto in gold, silver or bronze.....	5 0

COPPER PLATE ENGRAVING.

Gentleman's Card Plate engraved, 1 line.....	1 8
Lady's ditto ditto ditto.....	2 0
Engraving per line extra.....	1 0
Gentleman's or Lady's Card Plates engraved in old English style, extra.....	1 0
Invitation Card Plates engraved, from.....	5 0

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

Gentleman's Best Thin Ivory Cards printed from plate per 100.....	1 0
Lady's ditto ditto	2 0
Gentleman's Best Thick Ivory Cards, round corners ditto	1 12
Lady's ditto ditto ditto	2 4
Invitation Cards printed from plate, from.....	5 0

Every description of Office, Commercial and Private Seals, Stamps, &c., engraved.
RUBBER SEALS made to order.

THACKER AND CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Booksellers, Publishers, Stationers, &c.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."
QUICK, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. Drug-iste.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the premises at 4 p.m., by order of mortgagee, Achrubai, widow of Shaw Framjeevandass Runchordass, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Nanabhoy Gumpatrao Dhairwan.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground or dwelling house, situate on the eastern side of Mahim Custom-road, and registered in the sub-district of Mandivee, containing 20 feet in breadth and 40 feet in length, and standing in the name of Mahaluxmebai, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under No. 70, and bounded on the east by the temple of Tadkeshwar, on the west by the Mahim custom-road, on the north by a gully and the temple of Callianjee Shivjee, and on the south by the house of Damodher Ishwardass.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.
Bombay, 30th September, 1884.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Sale of valuable and handsome drawing, dining and bedroom furniture, splendid piano (Soundy & Co.), full-sized state billiard table, complete, by Roberts, inlaid ornamental cabinet, rich pictures, valuable law books, plateglass and porcelain ware, copper utensils, English meat safe, choice plants and ferns, handsome (new) brougham, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by public auction, at No. 4, near the Gloria Church, Mazagon, the whole of the above property of Thomas Lidbetter, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

SALE for removal of the Wooden Railing, Tiled sheds &c.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the undersigned will sell by public auction, On THURSDAY, the 2nd October, 1884, at 2 p. m., on the premises ;

Lot wooden railings, &c.a., at the Cumberland ravelin's and at the Mouthwell chowky's, Executive Engineer's store-yards, Esplanade ; and the Building materials for removal of the double tiled roof of the measles and whooping coughward buildings in the European General Hospital, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 30th September, 1884.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE NEW INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 10 per share will be PAID on and after the 1st October, 1884, to the Shareholders of the Company whose names stood on the Register on the 19th inst. on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th September, 1884.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE :—BOMBAY.

BRANCHES :

AHMEDABAD,	KHANGAUM,
BROACH,	KURRACHEE,
HOOBLEE,	OOMRAOTTEE,
INDORE,	POONA,

CURRENT deposit accounts opened.

DEPOSITS received for 12 months fixed at 4 per cent. interest and for shorter periods at rates subject to arrangement.

Government, Railway, Municipal and other SECURITIES and SHARES received for safe custody ; purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected.

LOANS granted on Government and other securities, and on Goods and Bullion.

Copies of the Bank's Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office or at any of the Branches.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.—No. 3344 OF 1884.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the DIRECTOR of the INDIAN MARINE up to WEDNESDAY, the 1st October, 1884, for the supply for three years by contract of ARTICLES OF PROVISIONS for the use of the INDIAN GOVERNMENT VESSELS at Bombay.

2. It is open to Tenderers to offer for the whole or any portion of the supply. On the other hand, the Government of India reserves to itself the right of accepting such separate portion or portions of the articles tendered, as it may think fit.

3. Tenders must be posted by registered post on any preceding day to 1st October, 1884, and will not be received in any other way. The Tenders will be opened by the Director of the Indian Marine, at Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st October, 1884. The parties tendering can be in attendance at that hour at the Office to witness this.

4. Tenders must be accompanied by the Bank of Bombay receipt for the amount required to be deposited.

5. Tenders forms can be had at this Office, and should be superscribed "Tender for the Supply of Articles of Provisions for the use of Indian Government Vessels at Bombay."

J. HEXT, Captain, R.N.,
Director of the Indian Marine.

I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, September 15, 1884.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 23rd October next, up to 1 p.m., at the Office of the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, and at the Executive Commissariat Offices, Aden, up to 11 a.m. (local time), for Contracts as specified below for 1885, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

FOR ADEN.

Rice, Dhal Tur, Jowari, Wheat, &c., under Schedule No. 17 ; Country Medicines, Ghee, &c., under Schedule No. 23.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract,

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
For Acting Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 16th Sept. 1884.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 6th October next, up to noon by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Poona, and up to 11-30 a. m. by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General at Bombay, for Contracts specified below for supplies to the Commissariat Department, Poona, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the tenderers as may attend.

Poona and Bombay Commissariat Storekeeper General.	Cattle and sheep for slaughter for one year from 1st April, 1885, under schedule No. 10.	
	Cattle and sheep for slaughter for two years from 1st April, 1885, under schedule No. 10 A.	
	Beef and mutton for one year from 1st April, 1885, under Schedule No. 14.	
	Beef and mutton for two years from April, 1885, under schedule No. 14 A.	

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut-Colonel,
For Acting Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 11th August, 1884.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received in October next, up to 11-30 a. m., at the Offices of the Commissariat Storekeeper General at Bombay, and of the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Kurrachi, and up to noon at the other respective Executive Commissariat Offices noted below, and on the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified for 1885-86, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Bombay ..... Poona ..... Ahmednagar ..... Deesa ..... Mhow ..... Neemuch ..... Kurrachi	Cattle and sheep for Slaughter under Schedule No. 10.	Tenders to be received on 30th October 1884.
Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, Kurrachi	Covering, damming, &c., Packing and drawing off Porter, &c., Schedule No. 11.	Do. do.
Bombay ..... Poona ..... Ahmednagar ..... Mhow ..... Neemuch ..... Nussirabad ..... Kurrachi ..... Hydrabad ..... Deesa ..... Belgaum ..... Ahmedabad	Tinning Cooking Utensils, Schedule No. 12. Stationery & book binding, Schedule No. 13. Purchase of Letter of Transport and Slaughter Cattle, Schedule No. 15. Shoeing Cattle, Schedule No. 17.	Do. do. Do. on 23rd Oct. '84. Do. do.
Bombay ..... Ahmednagar ..... Mhow ..... Neemuch ..... Hydrabad ..... Belgaum ..... Ahmedabad	Beef and Mutton, Schedule No. 14.	Do. do.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Lt. Colonel,
For Acting Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 16th Sept. 1-84.

"ROUGH ON RATS"
CLEARS out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Flies, Ants, Bed-bugs, Beetles, Jackals, Chipmunks, Gophers, Ground Squirrels, &c. 15c., 25c., 50c., 1 dollar.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT CCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,50,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on fixed Deposits at the following rates of Interest :—

5 per cent. per annum for 12 months deposit.			
4	do.	6	do. do.
3	do.	do.	

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.

MILITARY DRILLS.

WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Score prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sentpost free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta

KANNY AND CO.
HAVE REMOVED
TO
NO. 9, MEADOW-STREET,
Next door to
MR. D. MACROPOLO,
The Tobaconist.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps			Rs. 350
Do.	40	do.	" 750
Do. for 6 arc lights	2,000 Candles, each.		" 1,200
Do. 8 do.	500	do.	" 1,200
Do. 20 do.	500	do.	" 2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.
NOTE :—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other system.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.
41, Meadow-street

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on the 1st October next up to noon by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Hyderabad, and up to 11-30 a.m. by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Karachi and Commissariat Store-keeper General at Bombay, for the supply of POTATOES under schedule No. 43 to the Commissariat Department at Karachi and Hyderabad for the year 1885-86, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the tenders must be furnished in cash or Government Loan paper to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
For Acting Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 19th Aug., 18 4.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received in October next up to 11. a. m. (local time) at the Executive Commissariat Office at Aden, and up to 1 p. m. at the Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office at Bombay, on the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified for 1885, and 1885-86, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

FOR ADEN.

	Tenders to be received on
Sugar ..... Under Schedule No. 26	13th Oct., 1884
Sugar ..... " No. 26 A	13th "
Potatoes and Vegetables ..... " No. 27	16th "
Tea, &c. ..... " No. 28	16th "

FOR PERIM.

Mutton, Provisions, Water and miscellaneous articles	" No. 1	16th "

Forms of Tenders and Schedulers with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

Parties who may wish to tender at Madras, Karachi, Secunderabad and Bangalore are requested to apply to the Executive Commissariat Officers at those stations, and those who wish to tender at Calcutta to the Commissariat Store and Shipping

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 12TH SEPTEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Malwa, Captain A. W. Adamson, arrived in Bombay harbour at 9 o'clock yesterday morning with the European mails of the 12th September. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr. Ross Knyvett.	Mrs. Candy and child.
Dy.-Surgn.-Genl. Webb.	Capt. W. P. Walshe.
Major and Mrs. Baird.	Mr. W. Serwin.
Col. W. Collett.	Col. Goldie.
Major Bartholomew.	Mr. W. D. Aldridge.
Mr. J. B Miller.	Mr. Shawan.
Mr. C. F. Knyvett.	Mr. D. Bellesh.
Mr. and Mrs. Upcott.	Col. Woodthorpe.
Col. Grierson.	Mrs. Horton.
Mrs. Spalding.	Mr. Leach.
Genl. R. Sale and Mrs Hill.	Mr. S. W. Reus.
Mr. and Mrs. Pinsey.	Capt. Sprot.
Mr. F. G. Ashwood.	Surg.-Major A. F. Brown.
Mr. and Mrs. Swallow and 3 children.	Lieut. S. Willock.
Mr. Stables.	Mr. Shannon & 2 infants.
Mr. Blakesley.	Mr. and Mrs. Howal.
Mr. and Mrs. Baggally and child.	Mr. J. Hartley.
Lieut. Ramsden.	Mr. R. Fletcher.
Capt. Miley.	Mr. H. H. Swan.
Mr. Holmwood.	Mr. H. Livermore.
Mrs. Tweedie.	Mr. Nicholl.
Major Fletcher.	Major Steward.
Mr. Carson.	Mr. W. Macpherson.
Mr. and Mrs. Walton.	Mrs. Adamson and 2 daughters.
Mr. A. Price.	Mr. Playfair.
Mr. Barlow.	Mrs. Hopkins.
Mr. H. Nelson.	Mr. G. Mann.
Lieut. Roberts.	Mr. H. D. St. John.
Mr. Warden.	Mr. Inman.
Mr. T. W. Hanlon.	Mr. J. Harris.
Major Mayhew.	Mr. Fraser Hore.
Mr. S. R. Richardson.	Mr. R. L. Campbell.

FROM SUEZ.

Mr. A Bauer.	Mr. Breur.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 6TH TO 12TH SEPTEMBER, INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen held a Council at Balmoral on Wednesday, at which the Prime Minister, the Earl of Fife, and General Sir H. Ponsonby were present. Mr. Gladstone had the honour of dining with Her Majesty.

The Prince of Wales has forwarded to the Lord Mayor the sum of £4,000, the amount arising from the hospital *fête* at the International Health Exhibition.

It is announced that the Marquis of Ripon will retire from the Viceroyalty of India before the close of the present year, and will be succeeded by Lord Dufferin.

Dr. Boyd Carpenter was enthroned in Ripon Cathedral as Bishop of the diocese on Tuesday.

A statue of the late Lord Beaconsfield was publicly unveiled at Ormskirk on Tuesday by the Earl of Lathom. Sir R. Cross attended the ceremony, and also spoke at a banquet held in honour of the occasion.

A number of popular demonstrations in favour of the Franchise Bill took place in various parts of the kingdom on Saturday. The most important one was held in the open air at Glasgow, at which some 70,000 persons are said to have been present. Later in the day a large meeting, with the same object, was held in St. Andrew's-hall, Glasgow, Mr. Trevelyan, M.P., being the principal speaker. There were similar demonstrations at Carlisle, Swansea, and other places.

A meeting in support of the policy of the Government took place in the Drill-hall, Halifax, on Tuesday night. Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., the principal speaker, strongly urged his party to prepare for a general election.

A great Conservative gathering in support of the action of the House of Lords came off on Saturday afternoon at the seat of the Earl of Zetland, near Redcar, Mr. J. Lowther, M.P., attended, and delivered a vigorous philippic against the Government.

At a Conservative meeting at Kilmarnock on Wednesday night Sir R. Cross complained of the Premier's misrepresentation of the controversy between the two Houses of Parliament, and charged the Government with being afraid to appeal to the constituencies.

Yesterday Lord Rosebery was presented with the freedom of the city of Aberdeen.

The preparations for the Nile expedition are being energetically pushed forward at Woolwich, whence the steamship Pelican, containing the first part of the boat flotilla, sailed for Alexandria on Monday.

The Trades Union Congress opened its annual session at Aberdeen on Monday. The business of the first sitting was mainly formal. On Tuesday Mr. J. C. Thompson (Aberdeen), as president, delivered an inaugural address, after which a resolution, proposed by Mr. Arch, in favour of the Franchise Bill and regretting the rejection of the measure by the House of Lords, was carried. On Wednesday an address, together with a sum of £1,200, was presented to Mr. Broadhurst, M.P., in recognition of his services to the cause of labour. Among the principal subjects discussed were productive co-operation, the amendment of the Employers' Liability Act, and the direct representation of the working classes in Parliament.

At Doncaster, on Wednesday, the St. Leger was won by Mr. R. C. Vyner's Lambkin.

Riotous proceedings in connexion with Salvationist processions have been renewed at Brighton and also at Worthing.

At Falmouth, on Monday, the captain and two of the crew of the yacht Mignonette, which foundered near the Equator in July last, were charged with the murder of a youth named Parker, who had been exposed with them to the greatest privations for 19 days in an open boat. One of the prisoners, it appeared, had killed the lad, and all three fed on his body till they were rescued by a passing vessel. They have been remanded on bail.

The annual convention of the Irish National League of Great Britain was held in Dublin on Saturday, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., presiding. The proceedings, which were private, took place in the City-hall, the use of which had been given by the Corporation. A public meeting in connexion with the convention was held in the evening, when Mr. Healy, Mr. M'Carthy, Mr. Biggar, and Mr. T. D. Sullivan were the chief speakers.

Earl Spencer has been on a visit to the neighbourhood of Killarney, being the guest of Lord Kenmare. During their progress through the country the Viceregal party met with a respectful reception from the people, though in one or two instances they encountered some offensive manifestations.

OBITUARY.—T. L. Strange, late Mad. C. S.; Sir A. Grant, Bart., Sir John Duntze, Col. the Hon. A. Douglas-Pennant, the Hon. Francis George Hay, Countess of Erne, the Hon. Catherine Canning, Lady Sempill, Dowager Lady Keane.

LORD NORTHBROOK and Lord Wolseley arrived at Cairo on Tuesday evening. Lord Northbrook had an audience of the Khedive next morning and presented his credentials as British High Commissioner. His Highness has expressed himself highly satisfied with his lordship's declarations.

The Mudir of Dongola has telegraphed from Debbeh that he has gained a further victory over the rebels.

According to intelligence from Pekin to the 5th inst. an Imperial edict has been promulgated dismissing six Ministers for advocating peace with France. The Chinese, however, still appear to evade the issue of a direct declaration of war.

The British gunboat Zephyr was fired upon from the Kinpai forts in the river Min by mistake for a French vessel of similar appearance. The English Admiral has demanded and obtained from the Chinese a satisfactory explanation.

The houses of the foreign residents at the Pagoda anchorage, Foochow, have been pillaged by Chinese soldiers.

According to some Paris journals, the French Government has abandoned the intention to occupy Formosa, and will shortly have to undertake more serious operations which will require the summoning of the Chambers.

The Czar and Czarina, accompanied by several members of the Imperial family, arrived at Warsaw on Monday morning. Later in the day the Czar reviewed 50,000 troops. Many arrests of alleged Nihilists have been made.

Cholera still increases fearfully at Naples. No fewer than 967 new cases have occurred in that city within 24 hours, 365 of them proving fatal. King Humbert arrived there on Monday, and was cordially received. His Majesty has since paid several visits to the hospitals. At Spezia and many other places in Italy the epidemic rages with virulence; but in the capital only one or two isolated cases have appeared, the victims being fugitives from Naples.

The Spanish Government has sent a commission to the province of Alicante to ascertain its precise sanitary condition, the existence of cholera of the Asiatic type being questioned in certain quarters.

Serious disturbances occurred at Brussels on Sunday, arising out of a Clerical demonstration in support of the new School Law, and many persons were severely injured. The Senate has since adopted the law rejecting all amendments.

It is reported from Madagascar that Admiral Miot has taken possession of Passandava Bay, in the Sakalava territory, without resistance.

A telegram from Cape Town states that the commander of the German gunboat Wolf has annexed the territory between the 18th and 26th degrees of south latitude on the western coast of Africa, with the exception of Walfisch Bay.

The propriety of revising Lord Lytton's rules as to the admission of natives to the Statutory Civil Service is under the consideration of the Indian Government.

The Republicans of Maine have carried the State elections, returning their candidates for the post of Governor and for Congress.

A new volcanic island has appeared about 8 miles off the south-west point of Iceland.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London.

THE INDIAN VICEROYALTY.

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

THE *Times* says :—It is officially announced that the Marquis of Ripon will retire from the post of Governor-General of India before the close of the present year, and that his place will be taken by the Earl of Dufferin. We cannot doubt that this announcement will be received by the country with great and general satisfaction. With every desire to do justice to those who serve their country in responsible and arduous positions, we cannot pretend to think that the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon has been a conspicuous success. His original appointment was regarded with some surprise by the country, and his tenure of the office has justified in more than one important respect the apprehensions that were entertained. He reached India at a moment of no little anxiety, and he was hardly established in office when the disaster of Maiwand occurred. The successful conduct of the campaign which ensued and the conclusion of peace with Afghanistan may fairly be reckoned to the credit of Lord Ripon's Government. For the policy then pursued the Home Government was no doubt responsible in the main, but Lord Ripon was the instrument of its execution, and he discharged his difficult task with commendable energy and success. Of his general domestic policy, however, we find it impossible to speak in terms of similar commendation. We are willing to accord him the utmost credit that may be due for industry, good intentions, and active benevolence. But his natural disposition, encouraged and developed by the circumstances of his life, is sentimental, visionary, and *doctrinaire*, and these are qualities which, though amiable and respectable in themselves, are singularly out of place in the ruler of the Indian Empire. We have no desire to revert to the painful and mischievous controversies which were roused by the Ilbert Bill and other legislative proposals of Lord Ripon's Government. It is, indeed, quite unnecessary to do so. Whatever the merits or the demerits of these measures, and of the Ilbert Bill in particular, it is sufficient to say of the latter that its fate was its condemnation, and the condemnation of the Government which proposed it. The effect of proposing it might have been foreseen if Lord Ripon had been less attached to his own ideas and more ready to listen to the counsel of those whose knowledge and experience of India were far greater than his own. It should never have been proposed at all, unless the reasons for proposing it were sufficiently strong to overcome the opposition it was sure to encounter. To propose it and then to reduce it to a practical nullity was an exhibition of misplaced obstinacy and weakness, of unsound judgment and feeble resolution, little to the advantage of India and little to the credit of the Viceroy's reputation for statesmanship.

The Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon is now, however, virtually at an end. The Eastern horizon is not free from clouds, but he leaves India tranquil and fairly prosperous, and, as his successor will be a man of very different stamp, we are content to let bygones be bygones. Of the eminent and exceptional fitness of Lord Dufferin for the great office he is now about to assume there can hardly be two opinions. At home and abroad Lord Dufferin has occupied high positions of State with uniform ability and distinction. An eloquent speaker, a brilliant writer, a consummate diplomatist, an experienced and capable man of affairs, he unites in a rare degree those qualities and acquirements which entitle a man to be called a statesman. No Englishman of his age has seen more of the world or filled various capacities with more unvarying success. He served his apprenticeship to high diplomacy during the abortive mission of Lord John Russell to Vienna in 1855, at the crisis of the Crimean War. Five years afterwards, in 1860, he was sent by Lord Palmerston as British Commissioner to Syria, and the measures which were then taken, chiefly at his instance and initiative, for the pacification of a turbulent district, have since rendered it one of the most prosperous and tranquil provinces of the Turkish Empire. It was then that Lord Dufferin acquired his knowledge of the Eastern character and his subtle diplomatic skill, which have since stood him in such good stead as British Ambassador at Constantinople and British Representative at Cairo. But Lord Dufferin has other and still higher qualifications for the post of Governor-General of India. After serving in various subordinate offices at home he was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in 1868, when Mr. Gladstone's first Government was formed, and in that comparatively sinecure office he served for four years, as he humorously said in the House of Lords, as the "maid of all work" of the Government. As Chancellor of the Duchy he passed in 1872 to the Governor-Generalship of Canada, and his brilliant and successful discharge of the duties of that high office is still fresh in the memory of all who take an interest in the affairs of the Colonies, or in those of public opinion. In 1879, the year after he returned from Canada, he was sent by Lord Beaconsfield's Government as British Ambassador to St. Petersburg. So highly were his diplomatic services estimated that part of the considerable cost of the Russo-Turkish War Government, whose relations with Russia were at that time none of the best, could certainly have chosen no better man than Lord Dufferin to represent the country at St. Petersburg. It needs less to dwell on the great advantage it will be to the new Viceroy to have served two successive Governments in Russia during the height of the Afghan troubles. No one knows better than Lord Dufferin what are the dangers of the Central Asian question from a European and especially from a Russian point of view, and no one is better qualified by judgment, experience, and capacity to apply his knowledge effectually from an Indian point of view. This is a matter of supreme importance in the present juncture of affairs. The proposed reconstruction of a portion of the Candahar railway and the appointment of a Commission for the delimitation of the Afghan frontier are unmistakable indications that the Central Asian question is, in the view of the Indian and Home Governments, assuming a new and more or less anxious phase. It is no slight advantage to the country that the task of dealing with it in this phase will soon devolve upon a statesman so well qualified as Lord Dufferin to treat it with full knowledge, sound judgment, and firm resolution.

The *Daily News* says :—The accomplished representative of Her Majesty's Administration has well deserved this great appointment. When Lord Lytton resigned, it was generally expected in India that the ex-Governor-General of Canada would take his place at Peterhoff; and considerable disappointment was felt when the selection of Lord Ripon was announced. In December or January next Lord Dufferin will be installed at Government House, Calcutta, and he can boast, with one of his most distinguished predecessors, that the Emperor of China and himself govern half the human race, and that yet they can find time for breakfast. The office to which Lord Dufferin is destined is, next to that of Prime Minister of England, the greatest and most dignified which an English statesman can fill. It would not be possible to pay him a higher compliment than to say that, of all his countrymen in the diplomatic service of the Government, he is perhaps the best qualified for the post. What are the qualifications which in these times a Viceroy of India should possess? He should have a generous, intelligent appreciation of the liberal tendencies of native domestic politics; he should be specially fitted to deal with the Russo-Indian questions, which affect Europe as closely as they do Asia; and lastly—a point which counts for much in India, though for very little in England—he should be what is called society man. This last was the sole qualification possessed by Lord Lytton, who was perhaps the very worst Viceroy whom India has ever had. Lord Ripon possessed the social gift to a very high degree, but he possessed other and far more valuable qualities besides, and it was to this happy combination that he owed his vast popularity among natives and Europeans alike. Lord Ripon, in spite of his many, many, manner, is not exactly what is called, in the common slang phrase, a society man; but even his opponents, who comprise more than half of the Anglo-Indian community, respect and admire him for his sterling integrity; and what is of infinitely greater consequence, he has won the confidence and the affection of the people of India to an extent of which even the greatest of his predecessors could not boast.

The secret of this confidence and affection is worth considering; and doubtless it will occupy the thoughts of Lord Dufferin. It is not far to seek; it simply consists in this—that Lord Ripon has done more than any other occupant of the Viceregal throne to realise liberal ideal of politics in the imperial and in the local administration of India. We do not say that Lord Ripon originated a policy. In fact, the broad outlines of his work had to a great extent been marked out for him by preceding rulers and especially by Lord Northbrook. But the courage and the thoroughness with which he has translated liberal theory into practice; the comprehensiveness of his practical schemes for universal education and the establishment of self-governing municipalities in every district and principal town in India; the generosity and the sense of justice which impelled him to remove one other obstacle to the equality between English and native Indian civilians—all these were entirely his own. Lord Ripon's Local Administration Bill provoked a vast amount of hostile criticism from Tory journals in England. But to this criticism there was a single and sufficient reply—that the measure, whether one liked it or no, was absolutely, irrevocably necessitated, by the conditions of modern India. So long as the sole, or principal, function of the District Magistrate and Collector, was to superintend revenue, there was no need for native district boards and municipalities. But public life has been differentiating itself in India as in Europe. The same social question which interests us in London, Manchester, Birmingham, Edinburgh, interests the natives of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Agra, Lahore, and a hundred other towns and cities. Local government, education, sanitation in its many departments, interest the Hindoos and Mahomedans, as they do the people of England. The races differ in the colour of their skins, but the complexion of their principles is pretty nearly identical. But if the public life of India is to emulate the variety and the vitality of public life in England, this can only be done by entrusting the new kinds of public duties to functionaries outside the Civil Service, the members of which have quite enough, and too often more than enough, to do in their own work of revenue, law, and land settlement and assessment.

So far, then, as regards the domestic politics of India, it will be seen that in Lord Dufferin, the present Viceroy will have a successor who is as sympathetic as he is able and accomplished. Lord Dufferin's work in Egypt is a sufficient guarantee that he will pursue a liberal and enlightened policy in India. His experience of Egypt, short as it was, will be of great value to him in his new and splendid sphere of duty. The questions which he had to study in Egypt will confront him in the far East. The local administration question has no doubt been settled for him by Lord Ripon, but the latter bequeaths to him the immense problems of agrarian legislation. The question of the "three F's" agitates many an Indian province as profoundly as it once did Ireland, and as it now does the Highlands of Scotland, and the Sowcar, or money-lender, is as perplexing a nuisance to the Indian ryot as Lord Dufferin discovered him to be to the fellaheen of the Nile Valley. But, as we have intimated, Lord Dufferin will have to study other questions besides those of the internal administration of India. The time is evidently approaching when what is called the Russo-Indian question will attract the keen attention of Europe. We do not say this in any alarmist spirit. Far from it. We hold not merely that the advance of Russia in Central Asia has been a vast gain to civilization; but also that both England and Russia can, without collision, fulfil their respective destinies in the East. The despatch of the Anglo-Russian Mission for the delimitation of the Afghan frontier is the indication of their common conviction that the two Empires can safeguard their interests without any display of jealousy, much less of hostility. Still, the Russo-Indian question, which is practically an Afghan question, demands skilful diplomatic handling. Indeed, it may be very safely inferred that Lord Dufferin's acquaintance with the Central Asiatic question constitutes one of the reasons for his new appointment. While he was at St. Petersburg one of his principal duties during a considerable time was to keep his Government informed on Russian enterprise in Central Asia, and the possibilities of Russian dealings with the Afghan Ameer. In the execution of that task he displayed that combination of dexterity, watchfulness, firmness, and tact of which he subsequently gave so many proofs in Constantinople, and still later, and in a lesser sphere, in the city of the Caliphs.

The *Standard* says :—It must be said, at once, that the charge which devolves on the Representative of the Imperial Throne is, at the present moment, one of singular importance, no one could be conceived more fitted by character, by knowledge and by experience in affairs to grapple with its difficulties than the accomplished Statesman and diplomatist who is shortly to pass from Constantinople to Calcutta. The Viceroyalty has before now made and marred reputations in the most surprising way; and, considering that Lord Dufferin, after all, is human, that fortune is inconstant, and the temper of Anglo-Indians exacting, it may be that his gracious personal gifts will not always smooth the way for unpalatable though necessary measures, or that the new Viceroy will achieve, or be offered to achieve, all the good that he aims at or sees to be possible. Lord Dufferin has no magic secret of success; but he has, in rare abundance, the faculties which appear to command it. The charm of manner, the genial dignity which endeared their Governor-General to the hearts of the people of the Canadian Dominion, will not be lost even in the frigid State of Indian ceremonies; for the native grandees, whatever blanks, intellectual or moral, there may be in their natures, have an instinctive perception and appreciation of courteous and noble bearing; and lastly, need we say, counts for much in Indian statecraft. In Syria and in Egypt Lord Dufferin had an opportunity of studying and fixing his grasp of the problems which Oriental institutions present, and the purposes of his mission can be calmly furthered, and all sentimental revolutions put aside.

We do our duty best to India, in that vast and marvellous charge laid on us by Providence, when we most fortify, for her sake, that British Government which has been the greatest blessing of her recent history, and is the surest guarantee of her future development. And that Government must be fortified by two simultaneous policies—a sincere spirit of justice and kindliness in our administration, and a resolute unflinching maintenance of our material forces within and without. Both policies have strength, not sentiment, for their true foundation; and it is the merest dream to believe that we can trust the affection of a country to benefit, or the gratitude of those we bribe to safeguard our front or rear, our borders or our stations.

THE FRONTIER STATES OF INDIA.

THE correspondent of the *Times*, who in previous communications has explained the condition of the Mahratta, Mahommedan, and Hindoo States of India, concluded his series of articles on Wednesday by a survey of the frontier States. Cashmere is taken first as being most dependent on English authority and most in need of a salutary reform.

The population of Cashmere, which is assumed to cover an area of 64,000 square miles, exceeds a million and a half, while the revenue amounts to rather more than £900,000. The majority of the inhabitants are Mahommedans of the Sheea sect, while the ruling classes are Hindoo, principally Dogra Sikhs. The territory of Cashmere is fairly fertile, and the inhabitants pursue many profitable industries besides the celebrated shawl-weaving, now but a shadow of its former self. The workmen of Cashmere have a wide reputation for artistic excellence as well as skill in mechanical execution; but the oppression or exactions of the officials have availed to stultify their efforts. The one essential requirement in this region is roads, and plenty of them. The ravages of the famine were increased by the absence of the essential means of transporting supplies; and the Durbar has done nothing whatever to provide for the future, or even to remedy the past its reappearance. This omission should suffice to convict the Maharajah's Administration of apathy and incapacity, for it has entailed much human loss and suffering.

As to the army of Cashmere :—

The Maharajah of Cashmere maintains an army of the nominal strength of 25,000 infantry, 1,400 cavalry, and 160 guns. It must be regarded as being, for a native-led and trained army, in a fairly efficient state. No doubt it would be shown to swallow up an excessive share of the Maharajah's revenue, and perhaps to be the principal cause of that neglect in the construction of highroads and bridges from which the people have suffered so much and will yet suffer more, but the army of Cashmere is to be considered rather from a high political standpoint than from one of finance. No portion of the Anglo-Indian garrison on the north-west is entrusted with tasks of greater importance, from a military point of view; for it holds the salient angle of our position with regard to Afghanistan and Central Asia. The quality of the force is quite unequal to its onerous and responsible duty. The introduction of reforms with which we should rest content would be the acceptance by the Cashmere ruler of a position similar to that proposed for Pattiala and the other Sikh chiefs. The arrangement in his case would have to be more definite and binding, and we have less assurance of his fidelity to our interests. It would also have to cover and provide for the construction of roads and other necessary reform for an amelioration in the material condition of the Cashmerian people. The duty inefficiently performed by 27,000 Cashmerian troops and 160 guns might be accomplished by a properly disciplined force of half that strength; and no one who knows the frontier will dispute the fact that a strong Anglo-Indian garrison in Cashmere would produce a most salutary impression along the whole of our north-west frontier.

Khelat or Beloochistan must be regarded as a feudatory :—

Khelat is accepted as embracing an area of 80,000 square miles, with an approximate population of only 350,000. The bulk of the people live in the plain of Kachhi, which is on the eastern side of the Brahuik range. The present revenue is computed at £2,250,000 sterling; but it is steadily increasing through British protection, and may be expected to reach in a short time double that amount. With this income the khan maintains 3,000 armed men, while his principal dependent, the Jam of Las, has about 1,000 more. Should he make the solemn effort and the two regiments raised from that nationality have earned a good name in several of our wars. It is desirable that these regiments should be increased when Beloochistan will be undergoing that process of development towards providing an efficient and auxiliary force which I have ventured to indicate for the Sikh principalities.

On the eastern frontier the chief of the small States is Munipore :—

Munipore is a hilly State lying to the south of our province of Assam, and touching on the further side territory which although nominally Burmese is really inhabited by independent tribes. It is a state of considerable natural resources, including minerals and salt, and has long been in the closest alliance with our Government. The Maharajah rules from his capital of Imphal 125,000 subjects, who occupy territory described as being 125 miles in length and 100 miles in breadth. His revenue does not exceed £6,000 a year, but his followers owe him in addition military service. The army of this little State is computed at 500 artillery, 400 cavalry, and 4,400 infantry. On several occasions a detachment of this force has co-operated with our troops inflicting chastisement on the turbulent tribes to the south.

The writer next treats of Nepaul :—

The State of Nepaul, on the northern frontier, has a population of about three millions; while the State revenue may be set down at not less than half a million sterling. Our knowledge of Nepaul is practically *nil* outside the capital. The army of Nepaul numbers nearly 100,000 fighting men. In this State we have to deal with a revealed political danger. It forms an *imperium in imperio* which cannot be despised and must not be disregarded. While our whole military system has been adapted to ensure the security of the north-west frontier, very slight preparations have been made towards repelling attack from Nepaul. The army of Nepaul is the most formidable native force in Hindostan, the position of that State is strategically dangerous on our most exposed flank, and its policy is neither as frank nor as friendly as is desirable.

The result of this survey of feudatory India is to show that a total population of 49,050,000 (there are another million in petty States which do not keep up armies) with a revenue of £17,140,000, maintain armies amounting to 349,855 men, and an artillery composed of 4,237 guns. There are several standpoints from which it is necessary to regard these gigantic totals.

In the first place, it is clear that if these armies are necessary to provide the men of the native States with an occupation, as is alleged by those who desire to find arguments for their existence, our native army is only one-tenth of what it ought to be. If less than fifty millions of people require 350,000 soldiers not only to defend, but to provide them with a career, it necessarily follows that 200 millions of precisely the same people must require four times that number. But instead of 350,000 men we have little more than 100,000 natives. Moreover, it must be remembered that our army of these modest dimensions not merely protects these fifty millions of people in common with the direct subjects of the English Crown against foreign attacks, but it prevents them from engaging in an internecine strife. It suffices to discharge a double task; but there is no question that the burden of its duty is very much increased by having to meet the domestic obligation of watching these armies at the same time as it has to be so distributed that it may best defend an extensive frontier, and repel a possible external danger. At the most moderate computation it follows that these forces are seven times too numerous; but as they vary in efficiency, and as the dwelling upon their problematical dangers we are all too ready to forget their undoubted utility as a diversion and an employment for the more warlike spirits of the population who would be certain to intrigue against us if no outlet were allowed them. It is not, indeed, wonderful that a small handful of men holding, and holding on the whole with singular courage and self-control, an empire of two hundred millions should be subject to such periodic alarms. On the contrary, it is the most natural thing in the world. But it is all the more necessary that there should be a man at the helm who, while sympathizing with the objects, and even the aberrations, of the bulk of our Indian soldiers and administrators, has yet the breadth of view and the manifold experience which will lead him to suppress with a vigorous hand all spasmodic efforts after a policy of aggression and suppression. Lord Lytton simply threw the reins on the neck of his spirited but nervous horse. Lord Ripon had the will, but, despite all his undoubted merits, not always the skill, to restrain him. It is not too much to hope that in Lord Dufferin we may find again that rare combination of spirit and prudence, of the gift of sympathy with the power of control, which has once or twice before been displayed in the Viceroy of our Indian Empire, to the inestimable benefit of one-sixth of the human race.

The *Morning Post* :—It would be the merest affectation to pretend that Lord Ripon has demonstrated his possession of high qualities of statesmanship to any marked degree. Lord Dufferin, on the other hand, has proved that he is well qualified to discharge the duties of the high office which he has now assumed. He was a popular and successful Governor-General of Canada, and has proved himself singularly capable of understanding and dealing with the subtleties of Oriental diplomacy. While acting as Ambassador to the Porte he displayed powers of firmness and conciliation in a degree rarely seen in association. His more recent efforts at Cairo to settle the Egyptian Question were not particularly fruitful of good results; but this is to be attributed more to the extraordinary folly and incapacity of his official superiors at home than to any lack of ability in himself. As Viceroy of India, Lord Dufferin will have a wide field indeed for the display of statesmanlike qualities. If he should only succeed in rectifying some of the mistakes committed by his predecessor in office, he will deserve well of his country.

The *Daily Telegraph* :—There never was an Indian Proconsulate yet which did not bring forth events altogether unexpected and unprovided for; and that happy internal calm which we hope for in India under Lord Dufferin may not be attained. The Governors who were sent out by the Company to keep the peace generally waged tremendous wars, and among recent Viceroyalties we have seen the quiet rule of Lord Northbrook darkened by the great famine. The omens, however, are fair at present for a period of restful government, during which the simple and unsubversive but beneficent reforms which India requires can be calmly furthered, and all sentimental revolutions put aside.

We do our duty best to India, in that vast and marvellous charge laid on us by Providence, when we most fortify, for her sake, that British Government which has been the greatest blessing of her recent history, and is the surest guarantee of her future development. And that Government must be fortified by two simultaneous policies—a sincere spirit of justice and kindliness in our administration, and a resolute unflinching maintenance of our material forces within and without. Both policies have strength, not sentiment, for their true foundation; and it is the merest dream to believe that we can trust the affection of a country to benefit, or the gratitude of those we bribe to safeguard our front or rear, our borders or our stations.

EGYPT AND THE SOUDAN.

LORD NORTHBROOK and Lord Wolseley arrived in Cairo on Tuesday. On the following day Lord Northbrook had an audience of the Khedive, in which he presented a letter from Lord Granville containing his credentials as High Commissioner, and requesting the assistance of the Egyptian Government in the solution of the important questions now pending, and principally with regard to the financial difficulties of the country. The Khedive displayed great cordiality towards Lord Northbrook, and returned the visit shortly afterwards. Lord Wolseley was also received by the Khedive on Wednesday.

The Nile has fallen during the week, and the work of towing steamers over the cataracts was stopped in consequence. Singular unanimity appears to prevail in all circles in Cairo regarding the expedition, and is expressed in the two hopeless words "too late." Sixty boats sent by the Mudir of Dongola, each capable of holding fifty men, have arrived at Sarras; and it is expected that the Royal Sussex Regiment and 200 mounted infantry are being pushed forward in them to Dongola. Colonel Colvile telegraphs from Dongola that the Sheikh Haraoui has come in with the submission of his tribe, thus opening up the whole route between Merawi and Dongola. A telegram has been received from the Mudir of Dongola, stating that he had an engagement in the Bahiouel district with the Mahdi's partisans, who were defeated. The Mudir says that Sheikh Ahmed Hedia was killed; but Major Kitchener says he is reported to have escaped. A notable of the Jakabeh village, on the left bank of the Nile, having greeted the Sudanese men—Ali Khatieb, Osman, and Khatieb—had proclaimed themselves the Mahdi's viziers, and were exciting the people to rebellion. Major Morris was sent down on Tuesday with the 5th Camel Corps, which surrounded the village at daybreak, arrested the sheikhs, and brought them back, with two other prisoners. A correspondent at Cairo has had a conversation with Nubar Pasha and Abd-el-Kader Pasha. Both of them expressed the conviction that the result of the expedition would either be at once to disperse the rebellion or to consolidate the league of the tribes round the Mahdi's standard. He thinks that it will thus be a question either of one month or of several years. Abd-el-Kader, who is now Minister of the Interior, and was formerly commander of the forces in the Soudan, says that if the expedition advances up the Nile he expects that there will be at least four stubborn fights—at Aboo Hamed, Berber, Shendy, and Khartoum respectively. He says that the tribes at these places are of precisely the same stuff as Osman Digma's men, and will fight blindly and with the courage of wild beasts.

A number of boats for the expedition up the Nile are now on the way to Egypt and the others are being got ready with despatch. The Queen has approved of the following appointments to the staff of the force to be despatched up the Nile :—

General the Lord Wolseley, G.C.B., to be General Officer Commanding in Chief the Forces in Egypt. To be Military Secretary: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Swaine, C.B., R.A. To be A.D.C.: Major Wardrop, 3rd Dragoon Guards; Brevet Major Creagh, R.A.; Lieutenant Childers, R. A.; Lieutenant Adye, R.A. To be Major-General on the Staff: Major-General Sir Redvers Buller, V.C., etc., as Chief of the Staff. To be A.D.C.: Lieutenant Lord W. Fitzgerald, King's Royal Rifles. To be Assistant Adjutant and Quarter-masters-General: Colonel W. F. Butler, C.B., and Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Farse. To be Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. Alleyne, R.A. To be Special Service: Colonel Sir C.W. Wilson, K.C.M.G., R.E., as head of the Intelligence Department; Colonel R. Harrison, C.B., R.E.; Colonel H. Brackenbury, C.B., R.A.; Colonel Sir H. Stewart, K.C.B., 3rd Dragoons; Colonel Webber, C.B., R.E., Colonel Henderson, King's Royal Rifles; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J F Maurice, RA; Captain Lord Airlie, 10th Hussars.

Misleading reference, the Cairo correspondent of the *Times* remarks, has been made to alleged financial scandals. The Commission of Liquidation left unsettled certain pending claims which it was impossible to estimate, placing aside to meet them a certain amount of bonds of debt and land belonging to Government. These claims mainly had their origin prior to the establishment of the tribunals; and doubtless many of them, though allowed by the then existing courts, were not just. Still, it is impossible to overlook absolutely such judgments. That the ultimate liquidation has, on the whole, been economically conducted by Mr. Vincent may be judged from the following facts—Eight claims, for £1,700,000, have been settled for £249,000. There remain several others, which will be easily covered by £130,000. The total result will leave a saving over the Commission of Liquidation's estimate of £270,000 worth of bonds and lands worth £500,000. This cash balance was by the Law of Liquidation, go to the Caisse de la Dette Publique; but Government is desirous of obtaining it for immediate necessities, and it is trusted that the bondholders will not exact this pound of flesh.

The news of the victory of the Mudir of Dongola over the Mahdi's forces is said to be fully confirmed. Colonel Stewart has been ordered to proceed to Dongola to take the command, and considerable curiosity is felt as to how the Mudir will receive the news that he has been superseded by Colonel Stewart, especially after his reported victory.

Another attempt was made on Sept 11 to have the Nassif Kheir over the cataracts before another fall of the stream renders such an attempt absolutely impossible. Three thousand men were employed at the hawsers, and the vessel was got afloat and above the first rapid; but then the ropes broke repeatedly, and the vessel had to be berthed, but above her starting-place. She has sustained injuries which will require to be repaired. Naval officers to the south of Assouan telegraph insisting on the impracticability not only of passing the cataracts, but of using the river itself in its present condition for the expedition to Khartoum.

Major Sherrard died at Assouan on Sept. 10 of a complication of fever and dysentery.

According to private news received at Vienna from Cairo the Mahdi is at Djebel Days, in the south of Kordofan, with an army of 14,000 men. He has sent a detachment of 4,000 to reinforce the besieging army at Khartoum. A messenger from the Mudir of Dongola reports that Slaten Bey is with the Mahdi. Among the Mahdi's prisoners are the ex-Mudir of Berber, Hussein Pasha Khalifa, who is said to be in chains. It is stated at Cairo that a letter has been received from M. Ollivier Pain, the French journalist, who is now with the Mahdi.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE CRISIS.

THE relations between France and China appear to be entering upon a new phase. On the one hand (the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* remarks), there is reason to believe that the Court of Peking has at length determined on formally declaring war against France, and on the other signs are not wanting that the Ferry Cabinet has at last perceived the impossibility of continuing the operations on their present footing, and is inclined to meet the Celestial Empire half-way, or, in other words, to follow its example in flinging down the gauntlet and in conducting hostilities in the orthodox and regular manner. In short, the French Government contemplates abandoning its half measures and declaring official war. An important Cabinet Council was called for the 13th ult., to which all the Ministers who are absent from the metropolis have been summoned. There is ground for presuming that the date of the reassembling of Parliament will be fixed at this meeting. The date originally fixed was the 15th of October. The *Times'* correspondent says :—

Whether the Chambers will be convened a week sooner than the date originally fixed for their reassembling or not is not a matter of very great moment; what is certain is that public opinion is growing uneasy as to the prospects of a campaign which now threatens to become a protracted one. The French naval authorities have evidently found it impossible to carry out their original scheme of taking and holding pledges, and it is now generally admitted that a vital blow must be struck and the campaign brought speedily to an end, both in the interests of the international relations of France and in those of that foreign trade for the benefit of which the enterprise was undertaken. It is to discuss the new phase things have entered that the Cabinet meets on Saturday; and in competent circles it is supposed that the immediate occasion of it is the reception of the declaration of war by China. If it is so, the Cabinet will among other things have to decide, not whether it will convene the Chambers a week sooner or later, but whether it can constitutionally accept the Chinese declaration of war without consulting Parliament at all.

As her Majesty's gun-boat Zephyr was steaming up the Min River on Sept.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 27.

THE markets are closed for the Dusserah holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Sumatra, 1,406 tons, Captain W. E. L. Clement, which arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from China, &c., brought a general cargo and seven deck passengers.

THE steamer Inchmaree, 1287 tons, Captain F. Major, which arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Newport, (29th Aug.), brought a cargo of 2,301 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. John Marshall.

THE steamer Monkseaton, 1,892 tons, Captain W. Weightman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle (30th Aug.), with a cargo of 3,112 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

THE Thorndale, 1,970 tons, Captain R. Humphrey, arrived in harbour yesterday from North Shield (28th Aug.), with a cargo of 3,200 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Nerbudda, 1,948 tons, Captain W. starratt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr J. H. O. Gheson, Mr C. M. Candy, Major Godfrey, Mr C. P. B. Wilpshire, and 36 deck.

THE steamer City of Venice, 3,092, tons, Captain R. Y. Moffatt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (3rd Sept.), with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. McRoberts, and Mr. Bryan. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Murray, 1,370 tons Captain W. Warfolk, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Glasgow (23rd Aug.), via Liverpool, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut. Ashly, Mr. Gymse, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison and three children.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
27	Clan Murray (s) ..	Worfolk	Glasgow, Aug. 23.
29	City of Venice (s).	Moffatt	Liverpool, Sept. 3.
	Monkseaton (s) ..	Weightman ..	Newcastle, Aug. 30.
	Thorndale (s)	Humphrey ..	N. Shield, Aug. 28.
	Nerbudda (s)	Starratt	Calcutta, Aug. 31.
	Malwa (s)	Anderson	London, Sept. 3.
	L. G. Canning (s)..	Creach.....	Kurrachee, Sept. 27.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Java (s)	Campbell ..	Persian Gulf.
	Euphrates (s)	Sheldrick ..	Kurrachee, &c.

The steamer Geelong, to China, &c., was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
25	Culna (s).....	Fletcher	Bombay, Aug. 23.
	Atlantique.....	Charpegnon ..	Pondicherry, Sept. 17.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 25.—Steamer City of Calcutta. Barques Souverian and Belpore.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
26	Goorkha (s)	.....	London.
	Scindia (s)	.....	Calcutta.
27	Avocet (s)	.....	London.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
25	Clan Macintosh(s)..	.....	Calcutta.
	Navarino (s)	.....	London.
	Bancoora (s)	.....	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 29.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Victoria s—25 cases yellow metal sheets, Peel Cassels and Co.

Clan Maclean s—3 casks brass wire, Abdoolally Abdoolhoosein.

FROM LONDON.

Hydaspes s—8 cases lamps, Theodor Knaust; 25 cases yellow metal sheets, Peel Cassels and Co; 20 kegs shots, Bolton and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Yeddo s—250 boxes candles, Elias Aliana; 35 cases glassware, Jaffer Rahimtoola; 30 cases glassware, Jaffer Runmul; 14 packages glassware, Moosa Ayub; 33 packages iron wire nails, A. H. Jeewanjee; 100 boxes candles, Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmail and Co; 51 boxes window glass, Tyebally Ebrahjee; 47 cases aniline dye and 200 boxes candles, A. Hascheck and Co; 104 boxes window glass, Sucrally Janoojee; 32 boxes window glass, Adoolally Nourbhoy.

FROM HULL.

Yeddo s—62 packages chemicals, B. Phillips and Co; 11 packages colours, Tyabally Chandabhoy and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Victoria s—263 bales cotton, Mologee Vasungjee; 69 bales wool, Luckmidass Waijee and Co; 179 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 300 cwts bones, Esmail Peerdina; 450 cwts myrabolams, Hurridass Goculdass; 793 cwts linseed, Thos H. Moore and Co; 50 cwts gum, Ally Mahamed Hassum; 251 cwts coir yarn, Khimjee Luckmidass and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Ogilvie s—19 cwts gum, 3 cwts hecrabole and 127 cwts senna leaves, D. D. Mahomed; 210 cwts senna leaves, 8 cwts colombo roots, 15 cwts curiata roots and 5 cwts croton seeds, Rutonjee Verjee; 53 bales cotton, Robertson Brothers; 10 bales hides, Hajee Hassum Oomed; 262 cwts wheat, Hunsraj Nursee; 3 chests tea, Geo. R. Purvies and Son; 58 cwts gum, Rehimtoola Jaitoo.

Henzada s—189 bales cotton, Robertson Brothers and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R. Rubattino s—250 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Berenice s—2 pots rose oil and 1 case perfumery, C. Nuzmoodin.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Berenice s—1 pot kuifa oil, C. Nuzmoodin.

FOR MADRAS.

Agra s—99 bales cotton, Mooljee Jaitha and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 28th September, 1884.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. *and* 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·793
Temperature of the Air	79·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·9
Dew Point	76·0
Relative humidity of Air	889
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	4·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·6
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·6
General Direction of Wind*	SSW, SSE, WSW, SSE, SSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	195
Fall of Rain	0·02
Total fall during the month	17·03
" " " year	71·47

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 26.

Aspinwall, Lieut, 7th Dragoon Guards, on leave, from Mhow.

SEPTEMBER 27.

Adye, Lieut, 1st Cavalry H C, on leave, from Bolaram.

SEPTEMBER 28.

Cruickshank, Major, R E, on leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 29.

Stewart, Major, 3rd Bengal N I, from leave, from England.

Grierson, Lieut Col, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

Bwrtholomeo, Major, General List Cavalry, from leave, from England.

Sprat, Captain, 6th Dragoon Guards, from leave, from England.

Browne, Surg Major, from leave, from England.

Webb, Vet Surg, from leave, from England.

Collett, Col, Dy Adjt Genl Bengal, from leave, from England.

Boulay, Captain, 7th Dragoon Guards, on leave, from Mhow.

Phillipson, Lieut, 7th Dragoon Guards, from leave, from Mhow.

Gubbins, Captain, 3rd Cavalry H C, on leave, from Mamenabad.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 29.

Magan, Major, 25th Madras N I, from leave, to Bellary.

owne, Surg Major, from leave, to Secundrabad.

Dy Surg Genl, from leave, to Meerut.

Col, Dy Adjt Genl Bengal, from leave, to

B. SEERVAI,

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SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Price &c &c &c

Prices as previously advised, on the two years system

Plain square Piano.....	Rs	33	per month or Rs	75
Sympathetic square ..	"	36	" or "	83
Semi-grand, on three legs ..	"	6	" or "	1,2

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

CAMPBELL—September 24, at No. 47, Barrackpore, the wife of John Roy Campbell, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

EDWARDS—NUNNERLEY—September 24, at the Catholic Cathedral, Madras Albert Edwards, of the Madras Railway Company, to Mary, only daughter of the late Captain W. J. Nunnerley.

DEATH.

ARTMAN—September 18, at Rajamundry, of malarious fever, the Rev. Mr. Horace G. B. Arman, of the Evangelical Lutheran Mission, (American), aged 27 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1884.

IN addition to the announcement which we made yesterday regarding the arrangements for the transfer of the Viceroyalty, we are enabled to state that the Earl of Dufferin will leave London on the 6th of November, arriving at Bombay on or about the 24th of the month. After a stay of two or three days in Bombay the new Viceroy will proceed to Calcutta, where he will be received by Lord Ripon. The retiring Viceroy a few days later will leave for Bombay, arriving here on the 7th or 8th of December.

WE should think better of our local contemporary's opinion on the land revenue policy of Government were we satisfied that it is the outcome of a careful study of the subject. This, however, is so far from being the case, that we are sure our contemporary has no decided opinion worthy of the name in the matter. The writer of the article in which our observations on this subject were criticized errs chiefly because of a sad want of practical knowledge of the details of the subject. The best of our district collectors in this Presidency, to whom the points raised by us are matters of practical experience, must see that our contemporary has resorted, in the absence of better arguments, to mere quibbling. The writer lays great store on his knowledge of the science of logic, but he should not forget that after all logic has to work upon facts, and that if the premisses from which he starts are wrong, his conclusions cannot be right. Again, it is not an uncommon thing to see those who presume too much upon their logical astuteness have recourse to statements which, to ordinary minds, seem puerile. What can be more childish, for instance, than to say that we did not specifically mention the word "Deccan," in connection with the two propositions the truth of which the writer was controverting? We reply that we so far credited him with enough of familiarity with the literature of land revenue settlements in this Presidency as to suppose that he was not ignorant of the most simple fact that no revision settlements of land have as yet been effected in Gujarat, that in the Deccan re-settlement operations have been going on for so many years and will shortly be brought to a close, and that any action taken by Government in respect of such operations cannot have referred to a part of the Presidency other than the Deccan. We were hardly prepared to learn that the mention of the Deccan was necessary to make it plain to the understanding of the writer to which part of the Presidency our propositions did apply. Again, he misrepresents us entirely when he says that our object was to prove that the policy of Government in the Deccan discouraged the digging of wells, and that therefore we could only disapprove of the Jhalad settlement because "it was a departure from a system which discouraged the digging of wells." No twisting of any language in our articles can bear out the meaning that is here sought to be put upon it. On the contrary, the latest Resolution on the re-settlement operations of the Parner taluka of the Ahmednuggur district, published by Government more than a week ago, confirms remarkably what we have all along maintained, that in the Deccan re-settlements the direct assessment on old wells is taken off and in lieu thereof the land irrigated by such wells is charged with the maximum dry-crop rates in the taluka; whereas what is proposed to be done in Gujarat at the approaching re-settlements is not to levy maximum dry-crop rates on lands irrigated by old wells, as in the Deccan, but to assess all dry-crop lands, whether irrigated by wells or not, which are supposed to possess inherent water advantage, by what is called a slight enhancement of rates. Lest our meaning may again be misrepresented, we give the words of Colonel Laughton :—"Land under old wells formerly assessed has been rated within the proposed maximum dry-crop rate." Now, the effect of charging the highest dry-crop rates on lands irrigated by old wells would be to increase the average assessment on such lands; but there is a decrease in this average assessment, and this is explained by Colonel Laughton as due to "the fact that whereas Lieutenant G. S. A. Anderson applied Rs. 3 and 4 maximum rates to such lands at the revision survey, only 4 annas have been added to the ordinary classification rate on land under old wells." If our critic had been posted in the facts of this well-assessment question, he would have seen at once that our statement regarding the direct assessment on existing wells can refer to none else but old wells, dug before the introduction of the original settlement.

There has been no question throughout this controversy in respect of new wells, that is to say, wells dug during the currency of the original settlement. Such new wells, whether dug in the Deccan or in Gujarat, are treated all alike, that is to say, no additional assessment is levied either directly on them or on the lands watered by them. Government have foregone this assessment, with the express purpose of giving a stimulus to the digging of wells throughout the Presidency. This assessment on new wells was not given up at our suggestion. Government thought fit to do it when Bombay Act I. of 1865 was passed, in pursuance of a wise economic principle. And this abandonment was pure and absolute. Government did not seek to be compensated for the loss thus caused to revenue by spreading the amount of such loss on lands watered by new wells. Our contention is that a strict adherence to the same wise economic principle requires that this abandonment of assessment should be made absolute in the case of old wells, as it has been made in the case of new wells. What, we ask, have the owners of the old wells done to justify the continuance of this levy, not directly indeed on the wells, but on the lands and on all dry crop lands which number facility of irrigation among their qualities, as is proposed to be done in Gujarat? Is it because the owners of old wells were in advance of the age in sinking their wells that they, or the land situated near their wells, should be treated with such strange illiberality? But if it was a punishment to their owners, it would appear that they have paid all the penalty of their folly for sinking wells at a time when few people sunk them, in the fact that for the last thirty years or more they have been paying rates directly on their wells. Is not this penalty enough for their sins in venturing to be in advance of their age? No. The Government tell them in effect, "Owners of old wells, you acted most rashly and foolishly in having sunk wells in advance of your neighbours and in anticipation of the Government assurance, legalized by Act I. of 1865, that all new wells dug during the currency of a settlement shall be absolutely exempted. It is true you have paid the penalty of this folly by the assessment on your wells which you have paid for the last thirty years and upwards. But Government consider your folly to be so great that they cannot let you off so easily. You must regard it as a precious boon if, instead of making a direct charge on your wells, they spread the loss over lands watered by your wells in the shape of the highest dry-crop rates, as in the Deccan or on all jerayet lands which have subsoil water lying dormant in them. This should be a matter of congratulation instead of sorrow to you." The owners of old wells may rue the day when fate led, or rather misled, them into sinking capital in wells, now that the Government think that this treatment of those who make improvements in soils in the shape of wells is best calculated to give a stimulus to well-digging throughout this Presidency. And it should be remembered that this policy has been resolved upon by the Bombay Government after the declaration that they were prepared even for a small sacrifice of the revenue at present obtained from well assessment, if that sacrifice had the effect of encouraging the sinking of wells throughout the country. Sir Auckland Colvin announced this wise and liberal policy in the clearest terms in his last Budget Statement. And yet, in spite of this announcement, the local Government thinks that the loss caused by the abandonment of well assessment cannot be put up with, and that if it cannot be levied directly on wells it must be levied indirectly on lands. We have unavailingly asked over and over again to be furnished with some idea as to the possible amount of loss that will be caused to the State if this absolute abandonment of direct assessment on wells were effected. Until some idea is given of the loss likely to accrue to Government if the more liberal policy which the Government of India desire to pursue were adopted, we cannot say whether the loss is not one which a State landlord in the permanent interests of its peasantry may well put up with.

Our contemporary while sophistically harping upon mere words, hardly touches the main issues which we have raised. We admitted that in the Resolution of the Bombay Government, of June 8, 1866, they directed that "whenever a revision takes place the Survey Commissioners and Superintendents should consider whether the special rates imposed on existing wells may not be got rid of without a great sacrifice of revenue." But revision operations began in the Deccan the very next year after the passing of this Resolution, and Sir George Wingate from that province, and Major Prescott from Gujarat, again pressed the same points upon the notice of Government. Accordingly the Government of Sir Bartle Frere gave a finality to the hesitating policy of Government by declaring that "when the land is such that when water is not brought to it, it will bear nothing, and when water is used, it will yield a fine crop, then even a light tax in the former case is impossible." The Government of the day further declared that "it must be held that the right of Government to levy a rate by virtue of the water below the surface is in abeyance or dormant till the water is produced; but it is doubted greatly, even in this extreme case, whether it is politic, though it may be asserted to be just, to levy more than would be leviable from first class rice-ground which enjoys also the benefits of water, not created, it is true, by the tenant, but utilised by means of his preparation of ground!" Here the Government of Sir Bartle Frere, concurring in the views of Sir George Wingate that land can only acquire value when capital supplies the means in the shape of a well for raising the subterranean water to the surface, emphatically declared that while it is impossible to levy even a slight rate on dormant subsoil water, public policy requires that, even when brought to the surface, such water, that is to say, the well containing it, should be exempted from assessment. The Resolution, we repeat, thus gave a finality to the policy of Government. It is dated March 27, 1868, having been passed about 21 months after the Resolution of June, 1866. We put it to our contemporary whether this Resolution of 1868 did not virtually supersede the Resolution of June, 1866? If so, why harp upon the statement in the latter Resolution about the consideration of this question "whenever a new revision takes place?" Our first ground of objection to the new policy of Government, therefore, is that Government gave a finality to the question on the ground of public policy, and that to upset this decision is to shake the faith of the people in a pledge given by a former Government. What has our contemporary to say to this? Why has he failed to answer it? Our second objection is that the principle of exempting land from assessment on account of subsoil water advantage in the case of land percolated by canal water received the sanction of the Secretary of State in 1877. Our third objection is that subsoil rating, if carried out, would cause a disturbance in the present proportion of rates on wet and dry-crop soils, which will result in throwing out of cultivation the dry-crop lands of a village. Our fourth objection is grounded upon the extreme difficulty of practically carrying out this principle with justice to occupants of different kinds of soils generally. And finally, it will create an amount of disappointment and distrust in the minds of the peasantry of Gujarat—a point of far greater importance politically and morally to Government, compared to which the addition of a paltry thousand rupees to the State treasury would be of no moment. We are so convinced of the impolicy of the measure that we trust that Government will yet see their way to rescind it, disregarding the apology of our contemporary. But if the Government of Bombay shut their eyes to the mischief their policy is likely to work, we trust higher authorities will intervene, and check the discontent before it makes any further progress among the industrious agriculturists of Gujarat.

How great is the mystery that attaches to the purposes of the Nile expedition may be seen in a statement made by Nubar Pasha to the *Standard* correspondent a few days ago. The Egyptian Prime Minister thinks—or at least thought, for the news of the raising of the siege of Khartoum had not then reached Cairo—that the result of the expedition would either be at once to disperse the rebellion, or to consolidate the league of the tribes around the Mahdi's standard. And thus it would be "a question of either a month or of many years" about as dark and doubtful an indication as could well be given by the greatest man of "light and leading" in Egypt. But nobody, except perhaps Lord Wolseley and those who have a habit of believing that it is impossible for any enterprise to which he puts his hand to fail, seems to take a very bright view of the prospects of the expedition. People on the spot were talking doubtfully at the beginning of the month as to the practicability of the passage for steam launches at the time they would arrive, and according to one correspondent singular unanimity prevailed in all circles regarding the expedition—a unanimity which was expressed in the two hopeless words "too late." How far the better news that has come from Khartoum in the interval has changed the prevalent opinion, we do not yet know. But it is noteworthy that Mr. H. M. Stanley, who does not usually take a despondent view of things, has lately described the expedition as a much larger and more serious affair than most people seem to have any idea of. He estimates that at least three thousand boats will be required, instead of the nine hundred for which provision has been made; and then, of course, camels must be found for the passage across the desert. Lord Wolseley has organized his camel corps, but we have heard very little about his camels. Thus it may be seen that the difficulties of the expedition do not diminish the more closely it is looked at. The need for it, however—unless the Government have some purpose in view which they prefer to keep to themselves—seems every day to approach more nearly to the vanishing point. News reached London yesterday from Khartoum of daily conflicts in which the rebels had been repulsed with heavy losses, and finally of a "brilliant victory" in which the gallant Gordon had entirely dispersed his assailants. The disappearance of the rebels from Khartoum, and General Gordon's success in releasing himself from the pressure of beleaguerment, do indeed challenge the Government at home to find some means for telling the public what they have sent Lord Wolseley to Egypt to accomplish. But Parliament is not sitting, and we may have to wait until it assembles nearly a month hence for a ray of light to be thrown upon the great mystery of the Nile Expedition. In the presence of a mystery of this sort, it is possible to think that Sir Wilfrid Lawson and the gentlemen of the Extreme Left who are always "wanting to know" something about these matters are not entirely useless and impracticable personages.

THE Madras Chamber of Commerce has sent a rather clever response to the invitation of the Government of India to state its opinions in regard to the proposed establishment of an overland value-payable parcel post. The best point that the Chamber makes—if it does make it—is that the Post Office ought not to incur a loss for the convenience of the very small section of the community which would be benefited by the scheme. But a good deal here depends upon the "if." It is assumed throughout that the overland value-payable post would not pay, and the refusal of the Government to reduce the scale of charges for telegrams or for newspaper postage is cited in support of the contention that the Post Office ought not to undertake a new service the receipts from which would be below the outlay. But at present the argument looks like pure hypothesis. The Government themselves are silent upon the subject, and if there are to be any assumptions in regard to it, will it not be safer to assume that they expect the project to pay than that they count upon a loss from it? That the Post Office is not financially a profitable establishment is admitted. In ten years it has lost a little over a million sterling, and there would be much to say against any scheme that was likely to increase the balance on the wrong side. But we must not take it for granted, as the Madras Chamber appears to do, that the overland value-payable post would necessarily have this effect upon the revenue. The Chamber, however, urges fiscal as well as financial reasons against the scheme. It points out that the Home Government have, in regard to the proposed abolition of duty on Indian silver goods, "shown an illiberality that offers a marked contrast to the readiness with which the Government of India sacrificed the Indian import duties on Manchester goods. The time has not arrived for India to go out of her way to benefit the home tradesmen at the expense of the tradesmen in her midst." This is a view of the case which ought to be laid before the public at home, and which is certain to commend itself to a good many people in India. To say that the two projects are not on all fours would be to take a somewhat doctrinaire view of the matter. In this association of the repeal of the cotton import duties, the non-repeal by the Home Government of the import duties on worked silver, and the Indian overland value-payable post, there may be very little political economy, but there is a good deal of human nature; and for the present human nature rules the world.

WE understand that the Government of Bombay are disposed to accede to the wishes of the Municipality in reference to the appointment of a paid assistant surgeon and a physician for the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. The Government will not insist upon these officials being commissioned, so long as medical men outside the service and of some experience are willing to undertake the duties of the position.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

LORD RIPON and his Indian friends will hardly feel gratified on learning what a general sense of relief is felt in this country on account of the change that has just been made in the Indian Viceroyalty. With the exception of the purely Ministerial organs, there is not an influential newspaper in the kingdom which does not express itself delighted at the retirement from office of a Viceroy who is credited with the possession of all the moral virtues, but whose pretensions to statesmanship must be scouted as ridiculous. It is impossible to conceive a more striking example of administrative incapacity than the way in which Lord Ripon wantonly introduced the Ilbert Bill, pressed it forward for months after it had excited the worst passions in India, and finally consented to modifications in it practically fatal to that plea of equality on which the Bill was founded. The fact that the measure has been up to this time completely inoperative shows that it was quite uncalled for; and, in fact, none but sentimental reasons were advanced in its support. There is a passage in one of Mr. Gladstone's recent speeches which admirably illustrates the frame of mind of those politicians who defended the Ilbert Bill. The Prime Minister, with that "incurable optimism" which even the *Pall Mall Gazette* sighs over was engaged in what for anyone else would have been the hopeless task of proving that his intervention has done good in Egypt. He passed lightly over the financial difficulties of the Khedive's Government, made no mention at all of the thousands of lives sacrificed by his policy, and went on to quote, with an air of triumph, a report by one of Sir E. Baring's subordinates, who gravely wrote that Egyptian affairs were decidedly improving, for "a certain germ of independence," due to the English occupation of the country, "was being developed among the peasantry." I should have thought that poor Arabi might have had the credit of this change in the spirit of the Egyptian people, which Tommy Atkins, acting under Mr. Gladstone's instructions, has done his best to stamp out with fire and sword. But this precious sentiment about the germ of independence is just the kind of thing, as no doubt the author of the report was well aware, to take the Prime Minister's fancy. The present is the age of "germs," in religion, politics, and disease; and Mr. Gladstone is as proud of the imaginary germ of Egyptian independence as even Dr. Koch himself can be of his celebrated bacillus. Now, the Marquis of Ripon is nothing if not Gladstonian, and he, no doubt, will comfort himself in his retirement with the conviction that he took the utmost pains to develope "the germ of independence" among the people of India. How he has succeeded in his efforts, time will show. At all events, we may thankfully acknowledge that the Ministry has chosen the very best man it could lay hands upon to take Lord Ripon's place and lessen the mischievous effects of that Viceroy's legislation. Rarely has there been such a consensus of opinion among men of all political parties as on the subject of Lord Dufferin's conspicuous merits. It is quite true that the report he wrote on the state of Egypt does not, on a first reading, convey the impression that it is the work of a strong man. But that report does not express Lord Dufferin's real opinions. He prepared it in obedience to orders sent him to draw up a Liberal constitution for Egypt, and in his secret heart he probably regards it as a clever *jeu d'esprit*. Had he remained in Egypt to administer his own constitution, he would have known how to reconcile its forms with the reality of an efficient English despotism, for his own plan was to govern that country as the Native States of India are governed. But he was wanted at Constantinople to keep the Grand Turk in order, and the duty of managing Egypt was confided to the unskilful hands of Sir E. Baring, whose panic-striken advice to the Khedive to abandon the Soudan has cost England millions of money and an infinite amount of discredit. As Viceroy of India, Lord Dufferin will be able to show himself the man he really is, at once a firm ruler and one eminently gifted with tact and generosity of disposition. The Viceregal Court will become under his auspices and those of Lady Dufferin one of the most attractive in the world. I doubt if the Russians will be greatly pleased with their dear friend Mr. Gladstone for sending to Calcutta a statesman who is thoroughly familiar with Russian and Turkish intrigues, and has got a firm grip of Eastern politics. The opposition of the House of Lords to the Franchise Bill has had one good result, in causing Mr. Gladstone to set his house in order, and strengthen himself at all points for an appeal to the constituencies. To this cause we owe the new expedition for the relief of Gordon, and the acceptance of Lord Ripon's resignation, which would otherwise have been deferred till next spring.

The Prince of Wales has sent a very curious reply to an impertinent correspondent who wrote to ask His Royal Highness if it was true, as alleged in some of the papers, that he had given utterance to some very advanced opinions. Mr. F. Knollys has been instructed by the Prince to say, in answer to this question, that, "as His Royal Highness is not holding any official position, any opinions to which he may give utterance must necessarily be unofficial." There is a certain air of smartness about this reply which disguises for a moment the fact that it is really very silly. The Prince of Wales, as Heir to the throne of England, cannot occupy any other than an official position, and it is out of the question that such sentiments as he may choose to form and to express on the politics of the day can be regarded as unofficial. The guarded tone of the Prince's letter serves to confirm the rumour that he has begun to interest himself very actively in public affairs. Nor can there well be any doubt—if the rule *nosciur à socius* applies in his case—that his sympathies are with the Liberals in the controversy upon the Franchise question. His most intimate friends, Lord Rosebery, Lord Fife, and Lord Carrington, are warmly attached to Mr. Gladstone. Two of them are already members of the Government, while Lord Rosebery, "the patron of Midlothian," may be anything he likes, from Cabinet Minister to Ambassador at Berlin or Constantinople. It is observable, too, that the Prince himself shows the greatest solicitude to keep on good terms with Mr. Gladstone, and frequently goes out of his way to show him delicate attentions such as are acceptable even to a powerful Prime Minister. Still, we must not hastily conclude that the Prince means to cast in his lot with the Liberal party. His eldest son comes of age next January, and must then be provided with a suitable establishment. This is in itself a very good reason why His Royal Highness should take great care at the present moment to give no offence to the Prime Minister.

The *Standard* attacks the Bombay people somewhat fiercely for their rude pertinacity in refusing to abandon the project of holding an Exhibition at Bombay in the winter of 1886, after they have been told on the highest authority that this scheme of theirs will clash with the Indian and Colonial Exhibition already arranged to be held at South Kensington in the summer of that year. Bombay is accused of having "ever possessed a superabundance of ill-regulated enthusiasm," and the Exhibition project is said to have been "pursued with more zeal than discretion." Certainly, you are to blame for not having yet recognized the omnipotence of South Kensington. Who are you to dare to raise the standard of independence, when even the prosperity of the London theatres and of all unsubsidized places of amusement in and about the English metropolis has been deliberately sacrificed to the one great purpose of securing the financial success of the Fisheries and Health Exhibitions? It is quite useless for you to kick against the pricks; you will have to give way, and may as well do so with a good grace now. The *Standard* kindly assures you that there is one year in this decade, 1888, still unoccupied by any one of a promised series of International Exhibitions in various parts of the world, and that you had better seize it for your great show before any rival city snaps it up. The writer in the *Standard* has a very poor opinion of Bombay, which he describes as the capital of a wretched country, peopled by the most poverty-stricken peasantry in India, and he roundly asserts that "altogether a more unsuitable site for a great Exhibition could scarcely be imagined." Seldom has the spread-eagle-ism of the self-styled first city in India been so ruthlessly satirized! The practical question for the people of Bombay to consider is whether their Exhibition would be likely to be a success if it were held in the winter of 1886-87. I see you argue that the South Kensington Exhibition would be of use to yours, as many collections of exhibits could be simply transferred from London to Bombay, and thus serve a double purpose. But your ambition, of course, is to attract all the world to Bombay, otherwise the guarantors would have a bad time of it; and it seems quite certain that the millions of sight-seers who have satisfied their curiosity at South Kensington will not travel to Bombay simply to see the same things over again. Possibly, you count upon the help of foreign countries to supply you with some novel attractions, but what chance have you of success in this direction unless you are recognized and warmly backed up by the Home Government?

The ethics of cannibalism have this week been discussed in the newspapers with an avidity which shows how sick every one is by this time of the mechanical din of political agitation and counter-agitation. When the shocking story of how the survivors of Lieutenant Greely's expedition had saved their lives was first published, an audacious correspondent of one of the London dailies asked the question whether, after all, there was anything wrong in eating human flesh under the circumstances described. Many sermons have been preached on this text since the arrival at Falmouth of the two survivors of a shipwrecked crew, who acknowledged that they had deliberately killed and eaten a boy who had escaped with them in the boat when their ship foundered. These two men, the captain and mate, give a most affecting account of their sufferings. It was only on the twentieth day of their exposure in an open boat, having had nothing to keep life in them all that time but a couple of tins of preserved turnips and a small turtle, that they thought of hastening the death of the boy, who lay in the bottom of the boat almost at his last gasp. They argued that he could best be spared, as he had no one dependent on him; and, besides, it was evident that he could not hold out till they were rescued. So the captain uttered a prayer for pardon, and then cut the boy's throat. There can be no doubt that this sacrifice saved the lives of the captain and mate; and it is hard to condemn them for what they did. The story is a horrible illustration of what the survival of the fittest may mean when men are rendered desperate by starvation. One hardly feels disposed to go so far as some of the correspondents of the *Daily Telegraph*, who, with characteristic exaggeration, vindicate the killing of the boy as almost an act of heroism. An awkward precedent may be established, if it be recognised as lawful for men in extremity of starvation to kill and eat the weaker members of the company. One may admit the equity of casting lots to determine who shall be the victim; but the other practice is the mere assertion of brute force in its worst form.

Lords Northbrook and Wolseley have arrived in Cairo, and simultaneously we have the most disheartening accounts telegraphed home of the prospects of the proposed expedition up the Nile. Lord Wolseley, however, has a knack of turning the tables on his critics, some of whom seem to have already forgotten how ludicrously their confident prophecies of failure in 1882 were upset by the complete victory of Tel-el-Kebir. The French are our worst enemies in Egypt. M. Camille Barrère has been sent back to his post at the heels of Lord Northbrook, and he may be relied upon to give his lordship a good deal of trouble. The *Bosphore Egyptien* is more ferocious than ever in its attacks on the English officials in Egypt, and the rancorous feeling of the French nation generally against this country has found expression at Paris in the pamphlet "*Sus à l'Angleterre*," which is based on the idle and childish theory that Prince Bismarck is busily engaged in forming a European coalition for the dismemberment of the British Empire and the distribution of its conquered provinces among the Continental States. The incurable ignorance of the French people leads them still to flatter themselves with the belief that France is at any time more than a match for England. It is a pity that they have been encouraged in this delusion by the British Admiralty. If we had ships enough in Chinese waters to destroy the French squadron there, our lively neighbours would be much less chary of provoking us. Lord Northbrook would perhaps have been better employed in attending to his duties as First Lord of the Admiralty than in conducting an imposing mission to Egypt.

J. M. M.

APPREHENSIONS REGARDING THE STEAMER PUNJAB.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Punjab left Bombay on the 24th instant for the Kattywar Coast and Kutch, with a general cargo and 62 deck passengers. She reached Veravul on the following day, and four or five of the passengers were landed at that port. She was due at Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie on Friday, the 26th instant, but up to yesterday no news had been received in Bombay of her having reached either of the latter ports, and apprehensions were aroused as to her safety, remembering that the elephanta burst on the night of the day she left Bombay, and continued with some force the following day. The Punjab had 58 deck passengers for Cutch Mandvie; and also had in addition Mr. Jeevandas Cursondas Nemcy, the company's agent at Cutch Mandvie, and his wife, as first-class passengers. It is believed that the steamer has been disabled, and that probably ere this she has reached the last mentioned port under sail. The same company's steamer Euphrates has been got ready to start to-day with a view to assist the Punjab.

BOMBAY CHORAL FESTIVAL.

A CHORAL festival service was held in St. Thomas's Cathedral last night, on the occasion of the feast of St. Michael and All Angels. The Cathedral was crowded by a congregation of about eight hundred worshippers. The choirs of

TELEGRAMS.

THE COST OF GOVERNMENT FROM THE HILLS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 29.

In addition to a return showing the cost of the annual migration to the hills of Government headquarters during the last five years, now nearly ready, the Government of India has been called on by the Secretary of State to furnish a full account of the expenditure on this head since Lord Lawrence's time, to be sent in later.

COMMERCIAL FAILURE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 29.

The firm of Geber Christien and Co. stopped payment last week.

THE MURDER IN RANGOON.

A Burman, who has been arrested on a charge of killing the woman and child whose bodies were found in Godwin's-road on Saturday morning, confesses his guilt. He was the woman's paramour, and her husband, a Chinaman, had succeeded in getting her to promise to give evidence against him in a criminal case he was about instituting. Hearing of this, the man induced the woman to go to the pagoda with him, on a pretence of giving her some gold he had buried there. On the way he tried to persuade her not to give evidence against him; but on her refusal he was provoked, and stabbed her first, and then her child.

THE THEOSOPHIST EXPOSURES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 29.

The Rev. Mr. Patterson, in a letter to the *Madras Mail* this evening, says with reference to the Blavatsky correspondence: "The result of a very careful comparison of these documents has been to strengthen our conviction that the letters published are undoubtedly genuine. I am quite prepared to bear the responsibility which I have incurred by the publication of these letters as genuine. I may add, in answer to many queries that have appeared in the press, that the 'every precaution' taken to determine the genuineness of the letters prior to their publication did include their scrutiny by the best experts in handwriting procurable in South India."

THE POONA HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 29.

The Poona High School for native girls was formally opened by His Excellency this morning at Heera Baugh. The hall was filled to its utmost capacity, the majority of those present being Hindoos, many of whom had come with their families. There was also a sprinkling of European and Parsee ladies and gentlemen. It is a gratifying circumstance that ever since the institution of the movement it has received cordial support from representative members of the native community in various parts of the Presidency. The value of foundations reaches nearly one lakh of rupees, and the fifty thousand rupees required for having a school building will be soon forthcoming. Half of this sum will be contributed by Government, whose liberal support was gratefully acknowledged by Mr. Shunker Pandurung Pundit in his address. For the present a building in some central locality will be hired for the school.

The school will be entirely under native management, Government exercising a watchful control. Everyone was struck with the large gathering of native ladies, whose presence added greatly to the picturesqueness of the scene. There were, it is said, not a few girls in the hall who have already made more or less progress in the study of English. The managing committee will aim at solid education rather than superficial embellishments. Domestic economy will form part of the school curriculum.

The Governor, in the course of a sympathetic address, which was very cordially received by the audience, said it spoke well for the future success of the undertaking that so little time was allowed to elapse between the initiation of the movement and the formal opening of the institution. Already there were fifty applicants for admission into the school; and His Excellency thought a greater measure of success could not have been anticipated. He hoped his presence, and that of his colleagues, would remain a constant testimony in future of the interest taken by the Government in a movement fraught with so great good to the country. The opening of the school on Dussera-day was also a happy augury of its success. It was well they should sow in the minds of the sex which, though the weaker, was not the less blessed, the seeds of knowledge necessary to render them true helpmates to man. The people who sowed the seed, and the Government who nourished it, might not be there to witness the full results; yet their children, as they reaped the blessed harvest, would look back upon that day in grateful remembrance of the promoters of the undertaking.

Miss A. Hurford, the lady superintendent, and Miss Mary Sorabjee, the first assistant teacher, were introduced to His Excellency.

Presents of flowers concluded the proceedings.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GENERAL GORDON'S LATE SUCCESSES.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

The *Times* of to-day publishes a letter from Khartoum giving news from that quarter from the 31st July to the 28th August, and stating that General Gordon had been almost daily engaged with the rebels, and had repulsed them with heavy losses on their side. On the 28th July he gained a brilliant victory, and entirely cleared away the rebels from before Khartoum. In this action Colonel Stewart was wounded, but has since recovered. The garrison of Khartoum lost 700 men.

THE EGYPTIAN DEBT.

CAIRO, SEPT. 28.

The Italian Consul-General has presented a protest against the suspension of revenues, but couched in a milder form than the protest of the other Powers.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

Lord Wolseley has left Assiout *en route* to Wady Halfa.

THE CZAR OF RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 28.

The Emperor and Empress arrived here to-day from Poland.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

TEHERAN, SEPT. 28.

General Sir Peter Lumsden has had an audience of the Shah, who expressed his readiness to assist the Afghan Boundary Commission.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

The Bombay mails of the 9th inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 28.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 29.

H. M. S. Wanderer sailed for China on 23rd instant.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed irregular. Surats unchanged.

Good Fair Dhollera		4¼
4	per cent. Rupee Paper	90½
4½	,,	83½
3	,, Consols for account	101⅛
3½	,, Sterling Loan	107½
4½	,, French Rentes	108⅔
Bar Silver		50 13-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 29.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Mandalay still interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, September 28.

10 p.m.	78·0

MONDAY, September 29.

6 a.m.	77·1
10 a.m.	82·3
2 p.m.	83·6
4 p.m.	83·1

WE hear that the preparation of the designs for the new Wilson College which is to be erected at Chowpatty are being pushed forward by Mr. John Adams, the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor, under instructions as to the educational details from the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, the Principal of the College.

WE are informed that Mr. Damodhur Thakersey Mooljee, who stands as a candidate for the Mandvie ward, will be proposed by the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I., and seconded by the Hon. F. F. Adams. A second nomination will be made by Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, C.I.E., seconded by the Hon. K. T. Telang, C.I.E.

THE total rainfall at Egutpura this monsoon up to Saturday evening was 156 inches.

IT is believed that Colonel Chesney, Secretary to Government, in the Military Department, will go home on furlough next December; when Colonel Newmarch, who has already officiated as Secretary, will most likely be appointed again. In that case the office of Accountant-General, Military Department, will have to be filled temporarily.

THE natives of Agra are showing signs of advancement. At a meeting lately held in the city, it was proposed and unanimously acceded to that the wealthier portion of the natives of India should, from a political point of view, be urged to educate their children in England with a view to their entering the higher grades of employment in India—the Civil Service, the Army, the Public Works, and the Forest Department. It was at the same time proposed that steamers should be purchased for the exclusive purpose of conveying candidates to England, and that a boarding-house should be established there for the accommodation of the students.

THE total amount of opium revenue from five months' sales of Bengal opium, and five months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay, has amounted to Rs. 3,44,41,585, which is Rs. 30,22,585 better than the estimate. Of the latter sum Rs. 17,45,585 has been furnished by Bengal, and Rs. 12,77,000 by Bombay.

"ATLAS" writes in the *World*:—At the corner of Broad-street and Holywell-street in Oxford stands the new Indian Institute, which irreverent critics have baptised as "the black-and-tan kennels." The building is nearly completed, and is the most complete monument of ugliness which Oxford can boast, even amongst her latest architectural enormities. It is flanked by a round tower, bare and smooth, without a single window to break its monotonous circle. The fact is that there was a conflict, as to the window proposed by the architect, between Professor Monier Williams, whose darling the Institute is, and the dean of Christ Church, who is reckoned an authority on matters of art. Here and there the structure is defaced with commonplace symbols—the elephant, the tiger, the mild Hindu, the wily Brahmin—to bear in upon the academic mind the character of the new Orontes which is to flood the Isis. It is a pity that a site so excellently adapted for a theatre or a concert-room, or, *faute de mieux*, for Hertford College, should have been so defaced.

THE port of Mahanoro, on the east coast of Madagascar, was bombarded by the French fleet on the 22nd August, and it is rumoured that the French have temporarily occupied the place. According to another telegram from Zanzibar received in Paris, Admiral Miot has taken possession of Fenandava Bay, on the north-west coast of Madagascar, without encountering any resistance.

A DESPATCH from Bremen states that Herr Luderitz, the founder of the Angra Pequena settlement, has learned by telegram from Cape Town that his acquisition of the entire coast northward of Angra Pequena, as far as Cape Trio, forming a tract of about 120 geographical miles in length, has been acknowledged by the hoisting of the German flag as imperial territory. Wallfisch Bay is, of course, excluded; but the *Cologne Gazette* points out exultantly that that possession is now secluded from the outer world by the German annexation, just as Angra Pequena was intended to be by the Cape Government annexation of Wallfisch Bay. The territory newly appropriated by Germany extends between the eighteenth and twenty-fifth degrees of latitude south—that is, from a point a little southward of the *embouchure* of the Cunene, the southern official limit of Portuguese possessions, as far as the northern limit before assigned to the settlement of Angra Pequena, which extends southward to a short distance from the *embouchure* of the River Orange. The German gun-boat Wolf is named as the vessel which took possession of the new territory.

ANOTHER step has (the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* says) just been decided upon by the Austrian Government in pursuance of that policy of colonial and commercial expansion which the two allied empires have agreed to carry out in common. Austria is going to send out four or five war-vessels round the world with the avowed object of pushing Austrian trade beyond the seas. The most important of the ships selected for this novel duty is the Saida, and it is officially announced that the Austrian Consul at Smyrna, Herr Janiczek, has been selected to go out in that vessel, in order to conduct her in her first attempts as a commercial pioneer. The object which this vessel has in view is "to investigate the import and export trade and commercial capabilities of the ports of Australia." The Saida will touch at the following ports:—Gibraltar, Bahia, Cape Town, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Auckland. She will also visit the Samoa Islands and some ports of Java, Borneo, and the Philippines, and finally Singapore, Ceylon, and Aden.

THE tone of the French press is at present bitterly hostile to England. England is just now the bugbear of French journalists, and the object of all their attacks and sarcasm. They delight in declaring that she is no longer the England of old days—that her strength is gone, that she has no army, and that modern invention has deprived the navy of its boasted supremacy. Dark hints as to the possibility of a reconciliation between France and Germany, of course at England's expense, are daily dropped; and if the writers are to be believed it is not round France, but round England that Prince von Bismarck is drawing his web. The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, who has received proofs of the pamphlet entitled *Sus à l'Angleterre*," writes:—

It is a kind of "Battle of Dorking," in which the author, who calls himself "Un Correspondant Special du *New York Herald*," gives an account of an interview he had in April last with a political personage of eminence. This political personage, who was passing through France *incognito* on account of his high position, was very talkative, as his utterances, absorbing some forty pages of print, testify. His ruling sentiment was that England is everybody's enemy, not only of France, but of Germany, Austria, and Russia. Germany, he said, was taking the lead in the movement against her. "Avec l'Angleterre il ne faut pas de moyens termes," says Germany, and she must, therefore, be crushed by simultaneous action in Asia, Africa, and Europe. This simultaneous action would be seconded in Canada by the United States, and in England herself by the Irish. The understanding between Germany, Austria, Russia, and France was cemented by the awkward conduct of the English Minister at the London Conference, and the bases of their union have now been laid, and will be ratified at the coming meeting of the Emperors. Egypt is to serve as the pretext for the rupture, which will be occasioned by a congress called by Germany, and the simultaneous action will then take place. Germany will seize Holland, France Belgium, Russia India. Austria will stretch out to Salonica, and the English will then come "to less blind and more fair sentiments towards France." It is a clever skit, though it is difficult to see with what object it is published.

The pamphlet is dedicated to the glorious memory of Generals Kaufmann and Skobeleff, whose views it professes to reproduce.

SOME amusement has been created in South Africa by the publication of the account of the Boer deputation which recently spent ten months in Europe. Mr. Kruger and his colleagues received £8,200 for travelling expenses, and they have produced a statement of expenditure of £4,169 8s. 10½d., although they can only show a balance of cash in hand amounting to £1,630 11s. 0½d. The exactitude with which they account for the odd halfpence contrasts oddly with their inability to explain what they have done with the missing £2,500. A South African critic makes the unkindly suggestion that "the Alhambra and other amusements, £2,500 0s. 1d.," is the missing item required to balance accounts. "But this," remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "is nonsense. Pious Paul Kruger, who read his family Bible and sipped his milk whenever there was a lull in conversation at his dinner-table, never went to the Alhambra. Considering the work the deputation did when they were in Europe, and the low rate at which they did it, they could hardly be blamed if it were discovered that they had divided the £2,500 among themselves."

M. CHRISTOVITCH, the new Governor-General of Eastern Roumelia, has, by a simple ordinance based on authority from the Sultan, dissolved the Provincial Assembly. It is still in recess. The reason assigned by the Governor for this step is that the last elections were under the influence of exceptional circumstances during the administration of the ex-Governor, and that consequently the deputies do not represent the will of the people. The new elections are fixed for the 12th of October.

NOTWITHSTANDING the Turkish official denials (the Batoum correspondent of the *Standard* says), a serious movement has been on foot for some time past, and is still going on in Armenia, especially among the people of Dersim, with the view of freeing themselves from the Ottoman yoke. This insurrectionary movement is directed and fostered by an Armenian committee, established at Tiflis, through whose care arms and ammunition are sent over the frontier and forwarded to the several revolutionary centres on Turkish soil. Quite recently some important captures of arms destined for the Dersim insurgents were effected on the Ottoman side of the frontier; but it is known that in many cases these consignments have escaped the vigilance of the Turkish authorities and reached their destination. Chefket Pasha, who played so prominent a part in the Bulgarian atrocities, is in command of the troops at Dersim, and has already had several opportunities, in his endeavours to stamp out the Armenian movement, of showing that his reputation for cruelty was not entirely undeserved.

THE fourteenth anniversary of the French Republic appears to have passed off with even less than the usual notice.

THE French revenue returns for the month of August last show a falling-off of four million francs, as compared with the sum set down in the Budget. The diminution is principally observable in the sums derived from the Customs duties and registrations.

THE German Admiralty have arranged for a competition of torpedo-boats in a bay near Kiel, for the purpose of deciding which type of boat shall be adopted for the German Navy. It is said that the other day a torpedo-boat, built at Stettin, was raced against an English-built boat of the same class, and that the former won easily, its speed averaging nearly twenty-three miles an hour.

THE American papers announce that the nine State dinners which were given last winter at the White House by President Arthur cost nearly £1,500. Mr. Arthur, at the expiration of his term, intends to return to New York, and resume his place in the legal firm in which he is a partner, but in future he will act only as consulting counsel. Mr. Arthur is independent of his profession, as he possesses a fortune of about £60,000.

A CURIOUS marriage ceremony has taken place in the Edinburgh police-court. By an Act of Parliament passed in the reign of Charles II. irregular marriages were declared illegal and punishable. Under this statute a young man and a young woman were brought before Baillie Hall charged with having declared themselves to be husband and wife in the presence of witnesses, without registration or celebration. They pleaded guilty, and, two witnesses having deponed to the correctness of the charge, the accused were each fined 1s. The curious facts connected with the case are that the conviction becomes legally recognizable as a celebration of marriage, and the document recording the conviction becomes a certificate of marriage to the registrar.

Truth writes:—Lord Hartington seems to have gone out of his way the other day to offend the susceptibilities of the Army doctors. A committee of War Office officials, chosen by himself, and having at their head Lord Morley, the Under-Secretary of State for War, recommended that the title of "Royal" should be given to the medical service of the army. No army doctor asked for the title, no civil doctor asked for it; it was purely a recommendation of a War Office committee. Lord Hartington, however, saw fit to decline to act on the suggestion, but in so doing he needlessly offends a large body of officers. If, say they, you and your officials put the idea forward merely to refuse it, you, without just cause, irritate and wound men's self-esteem. This is not the way to raise *morale* and make men contented.

MR. BLAINE'S friends are said to be very jubilant about the result of the Maine election, which the Republicans have carried by a majority of 15,000, which was a gain of 6,500 on the previous election. The *Daily News* correspondent says, however, that the facts do not justify their exultation. "Maine being Mr. Blaine's home, and always strongly Republican, the Democrats made no canvass, allowing the Republicans to do all the work. The result, while showing an increased Republican majority, shows only a slight increase on the Republican vote. The Constitutional amendment absolutely prohibiting within the State the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors has been adopted by a majority of 60,000. This is likely to cost Mr. Blaine thousands of votes among the Germans, who regard the advance of the prohibition sentiment with great alarm. The first State election which is likely to give an important indication of the way the Presidential election will go will be that of Ohio on the 14th of October."

THE Americans are given to telling many amusing stories concerning their firemen; but the following is taken not from an American, but a German, source:—The watchmen of the New York fire brigade (says this authority) sleep in electric beds set by the clock, which awaken the sleeper in this manner: two bells give the first signal for rising, when a lamp near the bed is lighted by electricity. Soon after an invisible power tears the nightcap off the sleeper's head; at the same time a spirit-lamp under a coffee machine begins to burn as a further inducement to rise. This proving fruitless, the electric bells sound again, and as a last warning a paper appears at the side of the bed with the word "up!" imprinted on it. In case of this admonition also remaining ineffective, the bed rears itself up on end and simply deposits its occupant on the floor. A specimen of an alarum bed of this kind is at present exhibited at Cassel in Germany. Such at least is the statement of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*; and if it can be verified there will be an enormous demand for electric beds for the use of the sleepy-headed British domestic.

Vanity Fair alludes to "uncharitable comments" which have appeared in *Truth* on the subject of the distinction which has been granted to Captain Durrant, late of H.M.S. Canada. "I objected to Captain Durrant being made a K.M.G." Mr. Labouchere replies, "because this Order is distinctly colonial, and is supposed to be awarded only for services rendered to us in the colonies. It would have been more suitable to make him a K.C.B., which could scarcely be considered too high an honour, seeing that this was the distinction selected by the Queen to reward the services of the late Duke of Albany's house-steward. No doubt Captain Durrant found it arduous work to combine the command of the Canada with the business of "dry-nursing" Prince George. It is an unfair responsibility to put upon any man, for if an accident had happened to the Prince during the cruise, it would have been practically as fatal to Captain Durrant as if he had lost his ship. The Canada was quite enough to occupy his undivided attention, and when next a Royal personage goes to sea in this way it will be better for all concerned to send 'a governor' who will have nothing to do but look after his charge."

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Indian Government Troopship Canning, Captain R. P. Creagh, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday evening from Kurrachee, which port she left on the 27th instant. The Canning will sail for the same port to-morrow with the 14th Bombay N. I.

HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIP MALABAR (Captain Harris) arrived from Portsmouth at Queenstown on Sept. 12, and proceeded immediately alongside the deep water quay, where she embarked in addition to No. 1 Battery of the Eastern Division and No. 1 Battery London Division of the Royal Artillery, which embarked at Portsmouth, drafts consisting of Captain C. D. Cave, Lieutenant A. H. Montague, one sergeant and 100 rank-and-file of the 1st Battalion of the Suffolk Regiment, lately stationed at Galway; Captain Annesley, two lieutenants, one sergeant, and 154 rank-and-file of the 2nd Battalion of the Somerset Regiment; Captain Drought, one lieutenant, two sergeants, and 143 rank-and-file of the 1st West Riding; and three officers and 160 rank-and-file of the Scottish Rifles; all to join their regiments in India.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously regtd.	71	45	82	48	80	17	77	23
Sept. 28 Sunday	0	02	.....		.....		.....	
,, 29 Monday	.....		0	11	0	12	0	20
Total	71	47	82	59	80	29	77	43
Corresponding date last year	78	09	82	54	79	80	88	68

THE CALCUTTA TEAM IN BOMBAY.

CRICKET.

IN splendid weather yesterday the first of the series of contests arranged to take place during the next few days between the members of the Calcutta team and the representatives of Bombay were commenced at the Gymkhana. The result of the day's play in the cricket match leaves the game very much in favour of Bombay, and although in lawn-tennis the result was scarcely so satisfactory for the Western Presidency, this may yet be retrieved, as the contest has to be commenced *de novo*. A large amount of interest was shown even early in the forenoon when the cricket was begun, and as the day wore on the maidan had hundreds of interested spectators, the ladies showing in greater force at the lawn-tennis court in the evening. The wicket was yet very heavy from the recent rain, and at half-past eleven the Calcutta team having won the toss determined to put their opponents in the field. Results proved that there was little wisdom in the course they adopted, for although there were big hitters in their team the ball absolutely dropped dead and refused to travel. On the other hand the bowling of their opponents was exceedingly good, and the conclusion of the first innings of the Calcutta visitors before tiffin was a welcome surprise to the friends who mustered on the ground. This enabled the Bombay team to start batting immediately the game was resumed, and in the two hours allotted them they managed to put together 76 runs for the loss of eight wickets, remaining therefore 14 runs and three wickets to the good, the game being played with twelve a side. The fielding on the part of Bombay was exceedingly smart, but at the opening of the innings in the afternoon the Calcutta men scarcely showed to advantage in this respect, H. R. Fagan being a conspicuous exception. With the sun blazing upon it, the wicket improved perceptibly during the day, and there is every prospect of the match being well-contested to the end.

Having won the toss, the Calcutta team sent in G. L. Fagan and W. Mellor, and Newnham opened the bowling from the Gymkhana end. His first ball Fagan tipped through the slips for three. At the opposite end Gell took the ball and opened with a maiden, and in Newnham's next over he caught Fagan at short slip, the ball spinning up off the edge of the bat. G. Nixon took the vacant wicket Mellor shortly afterwards sent one of Gell's right into the air, and Wilkins dashed forward to secure it, but the sun was right in his face, and the ball fell through his hands. Nixon skied another of Newnham's, but only obtained a couple, and his companion opened his score with a couple off Gell, whom he took neatly round to leg. Two overs later Nixon got the same bowler up to the scoring tent, the boundary for four. In Gell's next attempt Nixon was secured by Penny on playing forward. Two wickets had thus fallen for 14. F. E. Pattison, who succeeded, hit one of Newnham's over his head for two, and next over prettily snicked him behind the wicket for a similar number. Then he scored three by a hard hit off Newnham, whose place was filled by Challenor in the next over. The new bowler was knocked to the lower boundary by Pattison for three, and the batsman snicked Gell to the rear for two. He lost his wicket next over, being smartly taken at short slip by Wyer. His score of 15 brought the total for the third wicket up to 30. Then came in E. A. Mackintosh, who was caught and bowled by Gell after his partner had added four singles. (Four for 34.) His successor was H. Fagan, a left-handed batsman, who sent the first ball he received from Challenor for a couple. At 38 Newnham went on again, and at the third ball Mellor's innings was terminated by a catch by Wyer. (Five for 38). H. Hensman signalised his entry by sending Newnham high in the air for three, Mactier making a vain effort to secure what was a scarcely possible catch. Newnham's next ball lowered Fagan's wicket, the first scattering of the stumps during the match. (Six for 41.) The new man, E.T. Paine, cut Newnham for a single, and Hensman added another three by a splendid hit off the fast bowler. Gell had meantime sent down four maidens in succession, but Hensman facing him, eventually it seemed as if this bowler's average would be damaged. However, having smacked unsuccessfully at Gell's first two, Hensman lifted the third to the scoring tent, but Nicholson managed to secure the ball. (Seven for 47.) The last ball of the over was sent for a single by Paine, Gell's succession of maidens thus being spoiled. Rawson got one of Newnham's over to deep field for a couple, but the next was a terrific yorker that sent him back to the tent. (Eight for 49.) Thomas's first effort was a skier off Newnham for a couple, the ball falling between two of the field; and he next got a drive for three. At 55 the ninth wicket went down, Paine, who had made three singles, being forced to retire before a straight one from Gell. Two more had been added when Thomas was bowled by Newnham. (Ten for 57.) This left Jacob and Corrie to finish the innings, and the former having sent one from Gell to square leg for four, put the next ball into the hands of Blackwell at point. At quarter-past one the innings terminated for 62, play having lasted under two hours.

Challenor and Wyer opened the innings for the Gymkhana after tiffin, G. L. Fagan bowling from the Gymkhana and Hensman from the opposite wicket. Both bowlers opened with a maiden. Challenor opened the score with a single to leg, off the first ball of Fagan's second over. Each batsman got a single off Hensman, the ball being badly picked up in both hits. In Hensman's next and third over Challenor was caught by the longstop, Mellor, the first wicket going down for six runs. A. D. Wilkins joined Wyer, who caught a ball from Fagan neatly on his bat and sent it round to leg for a quartette, knocking Hensman round in similar style for a couple. Wilkins opened with a hit for two off Fagan and several singles brought up the total to 20 after half an hour's play. Wyer sent Fagan to square-leg for two, and Hensman was put away by Wilkins for three. Two balls later Wyer brought forth a round of cheering by getting Hensman to the boundary for four. Hensman then changed to the other wicket, and a single by Wilkins caused the elevation of 30 on the telegraph board. Wyer still went ahead, driving one from Hensman right past the bowler for three. Nor was Fagan any the more effective from the change. Another change was resolved upon, and Hensman, from whom in the course of nine overs 21 runs had been obtained at the expense of a single wicket, was replaced by Thomas. This bowler commenced with a maiden, and in his second over he secured the dismissal of Wyer, who was caught at the wicket by Nixon. He had made 22, and the fall of his wicket left the game 34 for two wickets. Newnham opened with a drive to the Gymkhana railings for three, but only managed to keep his stumps intact in Fagan's succeeding over by having a second hit at a ball that was rolling into the wicket. Mackintosh took the ball from Fagan, and with his first delivery Wilkins was bowled off his leg. (Three wickets for 42.) Gell made a good beginning by sending his first ball into the ladies' tent for four, but with the next ball Mackintosh removed his leg stump. (Four for 46.) The change of bowlers still continued destructive, for Blackwell was given out leg-before-wicket, without any addition to the score. (Five wickets for 46.) Mactier filled the vacancy, and Newnham put Thomas round to leg for four, a fine hit heartily cheered, for it caused the half-century to be signalled. To this he added a three off Thomas and two singles, one from each bowler, the last being a let-off. A smart bit of fielding was performed by H. Fagan at square-leg, who cleverly stopped a hit by Newnham just before reaching the ladies' pavilion, and turned what promised a certain four into a single. 60 was reached at quarter to four, Newnham steering Macintosh to leg for two, and the first bye in the game being here registered. Mactier, who had not previously scored, although he had partnered Newnham for some time, brought the Bombay score level with that of the visitors by a single, and then sent them ahead by hits for a couple and a single. With the first ball of Thomas's next over, Mactier was stumped by Nixon. (Six wickets for 65.) Ashby at once sent Thomas for a couple. Hensman resumed bowling again from his original wicket, and off the first ball Ashby got a single, the sun preventing the catch he knocked up from being secured. At 71 Nixon had a chance at the wicket and snapped a ball from Thomas which bounded off Ashby's forearm. (Seven wickets for 71.) Newnham had a narrow escape from being caught by Hensman, the ball being so smartly returned to the bowler as to ting his fingers. A couple was scored by Penny off Thomas, and Newnham was caught by Mellor at long-stop just as time was called. Newnham had made the top score of the day 24, and his dismissal left the game at 76 for eight wickets. Stumps were drawn at quarter past four, and the game will be resumed at eleven o[illegible]norning. The following is the full [illegible] the play has gone:—

CALCUTTA.

G L Fagan, c G[illegible]	0
W Mellor, c W[illegible]	13
G Nixon, c Penn[illegible]	7
F E Pattison, c W[illegible]	15
E A Macintosh, c and [illegible]	0
H R Fagan, b Newnham	3
F T Paine, b Gell	3
H Hensman, c Nicholson, b Gell	6
F Rawson, b Newnham	2
R E B Thomas, b Newnham	7
A W Corrie, not out	2
W Jacob, c Blackwell, b Gell	4
Extras	0
Total	62

GYMKHANA.

First Innings.	
Capt Challenor, c Mellor, b Hensman	2
M R Wyer, c Nixon, b Thomas	22
A D Wilkins, b Macintosh	10
A Newnham, c Mellor, b Thomas	24
H G Gell, b Macintosh	4
G F Blackwell, l b w, b Macintosh	0
R Mactier, st Nixon, b Thomas	4
J Ashby, c Nixon, b Thomas	3
L Penny, not out	3
Byes 1, wides 1, leg byes 2, total extras	4
Total	76

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Bombay.	Overs.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wkts.
A Newnham	18	31	6	5
H G Gell	23	22	12	6
Capt Challenor	5	9	0	0
Calcutta.				
G Fagan	12	13	6	0
Hensman	13	28	4	1
Thomas	16·2	23	5	4
Macintosh	9	11	3	3

LAWN-TENNIS.

IN the evening a single-handed match at lawn-tennis was commenced on one of the Gymkhana grass courts, Mr. H. L. Garth playing for Calcutta and Mr. Nicholson representing Bombay. It is only fair to recall the fact that Nicholson was at the outset placed at some disadvantage, as he had been actively engaged in the cricket field the whole of the day, whilst his opponent made his appearance perfectly fresh. The match opened in favour of Calcutta, for Garth won the three first games. Nicholson then played his best, and completely reversed the position of the players, winning the next six games without giving the stranger a chance. The first set was therefore recorded in his favour by six to three, and it seemed as though his good fortune would continue, for he won the first, third, and fourth games of the succeeding set. Garth, by dint of some skilful placing put the second, fifth, and sixth to his credit. This made the score three all. Garth put himself ahead by winning the next game. Nicholson once more equalised the score, but the ninth and tenth games falling to Garth left him a winner of the set by six games to four. When the third set was commenced, its conclusion became almost a dead certainty. Nicholson's earlier exertions soon told upon him, and he appeared almost exhausted; his opponent, on the contrary, seeming as fresh and playing even with greater confidence and effectiveness than when the match started. Garth won the first four games of this set with evident ease, Nicholson was successful with the fifth. The sixth having fallen to Garth, another one would have given him the majority in the set; but Nicholson was the victor in the seventh game, and play was then suspended to the call of time—the match having occupied from five to six o'clock. According to previous arrangement the whole will now be played over again at 4-30 p.m. to-day. The large circle of visitors had the gratification of witnessing some exceptionally smart and exciting play, and not until Nicholson's physical exhaustion became apparent, was there anything to indicate whether the hard returns of the Bombay representative or Garth's superior placing, would triumph in the end.

POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE opening game of the third annual Polo Tournament will commence at 4-30 p. m., the Kirkee R. A. team playing the Mhow station team. The absence of rain yesterday has enabled the ground to get into very fair galloping order, except in one or two lowlying places, which will be found slippery for some days yet, we fear. The following gentlemen compose the teams:—

Mhow.	Kirkee.
Mr A S Trevor.	Lieut Minchin.
Dr Ward.	,, Hanwell.
Mr E C B Cotgrave.	,, Clerk.
Capt Du Boulay.	Sergt. Major Wark.

To-morrow Poona plays Bombay 2, and on Thursday Bombay 1 plays the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry.

THE INDORE LAWSUIT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, SEPT. 24.

THE hearing of the suit H. H. the Maharajah *vs.* Raghowjee Lalchund was continued in the Zilla Court, before Mr. A. Shrinivasrao, to-day. Mr. Shantaram Narayan, with Messrs. Shivram and Bhandarkar, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. M. C. Apte for the defendant.

Shamrao Narayan, cross-examined, said.—After having done my work I was about to go, when Pachoolal came to His Highness and said, "Narayandas and bags of the books of Raja Bhau Fanse have arrived: the examination of books might proceed." Whereupon His Highness asked me to stay. Narayandas having examined the seals on the bags and found them correct, the bags were opened in the presence of Narayandas; and Narayan Raokarde and Pachoolal began to examine the books, sometimes together, sometimes separately. They used to untie the strings of the books, shake them in order to see whether there were any loose papers inside, and then examine the books, page after page. After some books had been so shaken and examined, several chits fell from some of them. After the examination of some of the books had been gone through, the loose chits that had fallen on the ground were collected and examined. Among them two chits were found addressed to Raghowjee Lalchand by Raja Bhau Fanse. The chits also bore an endorsement in the handwriting of Kisandas. The chits were read by those present, and shown to His Highness, who also read them. Among the books examined one was found to have a page missing. Narayandas was asked about it; but he said that he did not know anything about it. At the time the chits were read out or shown to Narayandas, or before that, His Highness did not show any sign of anger. After the statement had been made and signed, His Highness asked Narayandas, now that the chits were found, whether he still thought that no debt was due by him to Raja Bhau Fanse, and asked him to speak the truth. His Highness asked Narayandas to show from his books the exact sum he owed to Raja Bhau Fanse. Narayandas, however, denied all knowledge of the chits and cast a doubt on their genuineness. His Highness told Narayandas that others must know the transactions of Fanse with him, that it was a public fact that Raja Bhau bore enmity to the State, and that though asked to speak the truth, Narayandas gave suspicious answers. His Highness thereupon said to Narayandas that he was not a respectable man, and that it was not likely that he should be ignorant of the transactions of his family. His Highness then got angry and said—"Let this fellow be given a slap and sent out." One Ramajee Surya, who was standing there, gave him a slap. I can't say if it was strong enough to cause him bodily pain. In speaking angrily to Narayandas, His Highness did not seem to understand that the statement made by Narayandas was false. I don't remember any conversation having taken place about sending the chits to the Panch. Each question was first written, read out, and his answer taken down. During the answer other questions were put to him, and answers taken, without writing the questions. Narayandas did not object to make the statement. I can't say why. After having made the statement, Narayandas cast a suspicion on the chits. I can't say why he changed front. It was his pleasure to do so. After having made the statement Narayandas went away. The order by the Maharaja giving one month's time to pay was made on the same day that the statement was taken. The statement was read out to Narayandas, after which he signed it. Sometime afterwards Ramchandra came. The statement was read out to him, and he signed it. When he signed it, he said as Narayandas had signed it, and as he was bound by his act, he would also sign. Narayanrao Amrit Vakil also read out the chits, but did not say anything to His Highness about the debt. I saw Badridas one day before His Highness, after the statement. He was not asked anything nor beaten before me.

SEPT. 25.

Shamrao Narayen, re-examined by Mr. Shantaram, said,—I don't know who picked up the chits that had fallen on the ground from the account-books of the defendants. Narayandas and Badridas spoke to His Highness in an insolent manner. He said,—"I have stated what I have to say. The Sirkar may loot me if he likes, he is the malik (master)." The exhibition of anger was made by His Highness on hearing the aforesaid words.

Shamrao Narayan, examined by the court.—I had no conversation with either Badridas, Narayandas, or Ramchandra either before or after the statement. I don't remember if Balvantrao Sintre had any conversation. I was not present in the Buti's garden when Narayandas and Badridas were in custody.

Examination-in-chief of Sewram Jemadar for the plaintiff.—Badridas and Narayandas were in my custody. They were kept separately in separate rooms. Ramchandra was in a tent. After His Highness went to the palace they were removed to the Annasatra, where they were for three or four days. While in both places, they were taken [illegible] their Tomes under an escort. They [illegible] their own and had a servant [illegible] who had permission to bring [illegible] wanted. Those who embe[illegible] money, such as Amitas or V[illegible] in the Annasatra. Such p[illegible] when inquiries in resp[illegible] before His Highness. [illegible] were much better treat[illegible] yandas and Badridas [illegible] presence at the Anna[illegible]ten by

Balvantrao is not related to me. I knew Choonilal was down below examining the books when I took the darkhasta to him. Choonilal had said that His Highness was content with Rs. 50,000. Shivram read the document, asked Badridas about it, and then put his attestation it. Badridas had promised me four annas for writing it. He still owes it to me. They were released the second day the darkhasta was written.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAUB.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT AT RAWALPINDI.—A correspondent telegraphs to the *Englishman* from Rawal Pindi ;—As anticipated, the reception of the Royal party at Rawal Pindi is assuming a more stately character. It is impossible for the Empress's son to travel through the Punjab without meeting a hearty reception from the great cities. A hearty reception means crowds, and crowds mean disorder, unless officially controlled. The restrictions placed on Rawal Pindi loyalty by the usual honours and salutes being forbidden are not appreciated by the Punjabis, while the European population feel there is something wrong in not giving the Queen's son all the honours he would receive in a foreign town. It is now settled that the chief civil and military officials are to meet the Royal party at all stations *en route*, where a stay of more than half an hour is made.

THE RACE FOR THE ST. LEGER.

THE 100th race for the St. Leger Stakes at Doncaster was run on Sept. 10. The following was the result :—

Mr Vyner's ch. Lambkin, b c, by Camballo—Mint Sauce, (Watts) 1
The Duke of Westminster's Sandiway, ch f, by Doncaster—Clemence, (G Barrett) 2
Mr R Peck's Superba, b f, by Sterling—Highland Fling, (C Wood) 3
Mr J Foy's Scot Free, br c, by Macgregor—Celibacy, (J Osborne) 0
Captain Machell's Sir Reuben, ch c, by Doncaster—Belle Agnes, (T Cannon) 0
Sir J Willoughby's Harvester, br c, by Sterling—Wheatear, (S Loates) 0
Sir J Willoughby's Queen Adelaide, ch f, by Hermit—Adelaide, (Snowden) 0
The Duke of Westminster's Cambusmore, b c, by Doncaster—Strathfleet, (F Archer) 0
Mr Lefevre's Hermitage, b c, by Hermit—Doll Tearsheet, (F Wood) 0
Mr Leigh's Cormeille, ch c, by Macgregor—Narcissa, (Giles) 0
Mr Bird's Doncaster Cup, b or br c, by Doncaster—Crucible, (J Goater) 0
Mr Houldsworth's Royal Fern, br c, by Springfield—Wood Anemone, (Lemaire) 0
Lord Ellesmere's Somerton, b c, by Hampton—Summer's Eve, (W Platt) 0

The betting on the course before the racing was as follows :—7 to 2 agst Scot Free (t), 5 to 1 agst Superba (t), 7 to 1 agst Harvester (t), 8 to 1 agst Sir Reuben (t), 8 to 1 agst. The Lambkin (t), 12 to 1 agst Queen Adelaide (t), 16 to 1 agst Cambusmore (t), 20 to 1 agst Cormeille (t), 33 to 1 agst Sandiway (t).

THE DONCASTER CUP.

The Race for the Doncaster Cup was run on September 12th with the following result :—

Louis d' Or 1
The Lambkin 2
Ossian 3

THE GERMAN ANNEXATION IN WEST AFRICA.

An important despatch has been received at Liverpool concerning the German annexation of Cameroons. The despatch is dated the 31st of July, and narrates all the circumstances.

From these it appears that in the early part of last year her Majesty's Consul, Mr. E. H. Hewitt, was in Cameroons, and called a meeting for the purposes of ascertaining the views of all concerned respecting the request which the Cameroons people had several times made to the English Government to annex their country. The meeting was attended by both German and English traders, and all appeared desirous of having a British protectorate. It appears that the number of German houses in the place is two, and of English six. Consul Hewitt then called a meeting of the natives, the English and German traders being also invited. Many of the native customs were of a barbarous character, and it was explained by the Consul that these would be abolished if England annexed the place. This the kings and chiefs accepted, saying they were unable to govern their place themselves, and that they were sure it would prosper under English laws. The Consul could not then give them a definite reply concerning annexation, and they begged him to draw up a treaty for themselves, and to include in it fines and penalties for any infringements of its provisions, which the Consul or his deputy was to see enforced. A treaty was drawn up and read over to the kings, chiefs, and people in English and Dualla, the language of the country and on board her Majesty's ship Pioneer the document was signed by the contracting parties. The Consul afterwards formed a Court of Equity consisting of the German and English traders, and this court has been acting ever since, in seeing that the treaty obligations were carried out, and in settling matters of dispute. Both [illegible] to [illegible] after the establishment of this [illegible] and after the treaty the disputes [illegible] Court and the framing [illegible] of the Cameroons people had always been referred to the British Consul for settlement, while his advice and assistance were sought in personal matters ; indeed, to such an extent was the Consul looked up to that, unless he had actually crowned, or formally acknowledged the King, the latter was perfectly impotent.

Matters were progressing in this state when, on the 20th of June last, a German steamer arrived off the Cameroons River with letters, and on the following day it was whispered among the natives that the Germans wished to annex their country.

The German Consul afterwards arrived from Gaboon, and meetings were held between the Germans and the kings and chiefs. These meetings were private, and held on each occasion at midnight. The British authorities hearing of the matter, H. M. S. Goshawk was sent to Cameroons, when the kings and chiefs promised to sign no agreement with the Germans until Consul Hewitt arrived. The Consul was then visiting other rivers, and would in the ordinary course call at Cameroons. The Goshawk then left to communicate with the Consul. On the 12th of July the German warvessel Mowe arrived with Dr. Nachtigal on board. The Germans again held a midnight meeting with the kings, and at daylight on the 14th of July the German imperial standard was hoisted at Bell and Acquah towns, the Mowe firing a salute in honour of the event. It is stated that the German officials knew of the promise the kings had made to the commander of the Goshawk, and their conduct in having private meetings at midnight is contrasted with the proceedings of Consul Hewitt, at whose meetings both German and English subjects were invited. Indeed, so completely impartial were the acts of the English Consul in regard to the place, that it is said only last year he prohibited King Acquah from going to any of the factories for six months, because the King had stopped the trade of one of the German houses. It is stated that a copy of the treaty was not given to the natives, nor yet to the Court of Equity, and that the exact nature of the treaty is only known to the Germans. There was said to be great discontent among the natives at the signing of the treaty ; but it appears that out of twelve towns only three have signed the document. It is true that these three are most powerful, yet when previous treaties were made with her Britannic Majesty's Government all of the twelve towns signed. Grave fears were entertained that some rising of the natives would take place, and Consul Hewitt, who visited the river a few days afterwards in her Majesty's ship Flirt, considered it advisable to appoint Captain Buchan as Vice-Consul, to protect British interests.

Cameroons has, the despatch states, been looked upon always as a British colony. Nearly all the natives talk English, and the Baptist Missionary Society has been established there for some time. It was fully believed by the English traders that the Home Government would make a strong protest against the action of Germany, as it was the representative of England who did away with the native Government, which was one of "fetishism" and blood. Only one side of the Cameroons River has signed the treaty with Germany, and the other, or Hickory Town side, have protested to the English Consul against the act. It was mentioned in the despatch that the traders and others in the river were of opinion that if the above circumstances were known to Germany, she would, as a matter of international courtesy, withdraw at once from the annexation of the place.

The British and African Steamship Company's steamer Benguela brings the following intelligence, dated Bonny, August 14:—"Consul Hewitt left here recently for Benin, where he was joined by several chiefs and traders, among the former being Nanna and Chinome. The party, accompanied by a large number of the followers of the two chiefs, went in boats and canoes up the River Forcados as far as the chief town of Warree, where a large meeting was held. The district is mainly under the rule of the two chiefs named, and, as they and their people were favourable to British control, Consul Hewitt formally hoisted the English flag, amidst general rejoicing. The party then proceeded to the river Escardos, where a similar ceremony took place, and they entered the Ramos River, hoisting the British flag in that district as well. The territories thus placed under British control are valuable oil-producing countries, and have a large native population. Her Majesty's ship Goshawk subsequently visited the three rivers, and a survey of the territory has also been made." In a private letter received in London by the last mail from South-West Africa the writer says :—

The whole plan on which the French work out here is enough to disgust any one. I have a good opportunity of knowing how they get their treaties signed and their protectorate acknowledged. Now, at the present moment a French officer is making an expedition in a country where the natives are noted for their good qualities, and through which several of the African Association officers have passed. It is the Mayombe country. This fellow, however, is, we hear, burning villages right and left, and letting his fifty Rouaves do just as they like in stealing from, and ill-treating the natives. Of course, many of the natives only know white men as such, and not as belonging to any nation, and thus the good effect produced by two-and-a-half years' constant kind treatment from the Association will be destroyed, probably for ever, by this man's conduct, and the name of white men be detested. The sole cause of this was that the King refused to make a treaty with him because he had already made one with the Association. But the most unjust part of all is that the unfortunate King was compelled to sign the French Treaty under threat of being shot.

MR. STANLEY [illegible]

MR. H. M. STANLEY [illegible] to the *New York Herald* a letter in [illegible] charges of "savage provocation" and "b[illegible]" of Mr. Stanley and his agents toward[illegible]a and his companions. He says :—

"Despite its genero[illegible]ished about the *Herald* is not large enou[illegible]ajority of the press wild and baseless rema[illegible]rmed as the journalists International Association Congo and our action on of the French capital. Ill-[illegible]s ignorant of the locali- of Paris are concerning [illegible] which the associathe river, I confess, to being Whenever I suspected ity of those interests of F[illegible] foreign to our own I tion is said to be hostile to, them."

that there might be intereie respected the treaty have held strictly aloof from al further examples

Mr. Stanley shows how liness shown by the as- with Makoko, and gives an these parts. His own of the hospitality and friening M. de Brazza per- sociation to French agent[illegible]ing to lead him to think agents, he says, when misunderstanding or unplea- sonally, never reported any[illegible]

that there existed any misse[illegible] attacks, kept up so santness.

"To account, then, for th[illegible]grieved that so much incessantly by Parisian fou[illegible]rents of the association pose that the French feel[illegible]sents. But this surely has been performed by the m[illegible] thought it a pity that and so little by their own self to be diverted from is not our fault. I have off an ineradicable convic- M. de Brazza permitted hiring to throw difficulties the object of his mission b[illegible], we never thought tion that we were endeavour[illegible] work in any way as a in his path. The truth [illegible]ed to do all that we are of him in connection with [illegible]oat he would never have rival. Had we been disposed[illegible]; but, in accordance accused of, it is certain th[illegible]tions received from had a foothold on the Congo[illegible] his enterprise all with the spirit of the instr[illegible] extending from the Brussels, I reserved vacant [illegible]ength of nearly 300 that territory and river shore[illegible]out to the French Gordon Bennett to Bumba, a [illegible]nterprise than the miles. I could have pointed [illegible]s not my business, agents a better field for their [illegible]ence is manifested one they have chosen ; but it [illegible]wasted how M. de and I know they would only [illegible]se and his money, motives. I could also have ind[illegible]xpedition by the Brazza was really wasting his [illegible]ime pandering so far so generously contributed to his[illegible]en as to disturb Government, by watching us, [illegible]or whom his reports away from the purpose of his missi[illegible]en misunder- our native friends ; but it is evident f[illegible] that such advice would only have b[illegible] of M. de stood.

Mr. Stanley then gives an example[illegible] chief of Brazza's interference with Mr. Swinburne[illegible]ty says Kinshassa Station, for building a station o[illegible]aughty territory *rive gauche*—although his [illegible]reality that specifically [illegible] *droite* ; and how his [illegible]o their manner to the natives so roused their hostil[illegible]or war. M. de Brazza and his people were driven [illegible] sheer canoes and warned never to return unless friendly Such conduct Mr. Stanley regards as [illegible]e com- perversity. He concludes by saying [illegible]s of his advice" to M. de Brazza, which will hardly[illegible] mended to that gentleman by the suggestio[illegible] mismanagement lying thinly veiled under[illegible]

THE CZAR IN WARSAW

THE Emperor and Empress of R[illegible]ussia, accompanied by their two sons and by other [illegible]members of the imperial family, arrived at Warsaw [illegible]on Monday, Sept. 9. The corporation of the P[illegible]afterwards presented their Majesties with "bread [illegible]Roman at the station, and the imperial visitors [illegible]arters proceeded to the principal Greek and [illegible]owed Catholic churches, and then took up their qu[illegible]en- in the Lazienki Palace. Later, the Czar revi[illegible] 50,000 troops in the Konkoloff Plain. In the e[illegible]ing their Majesties went to the theatre, their vi[illegible] being unexpected. It is reported that on leavi[illegible] the theatre they returned to the [illegible]Pa[illegible] an open carriage driving th[illegible]Lazienki Palace i[illegible] quite unknown to the c[illegible]ough the side streets such a devious course the crowd or police, and took scarcely keep them in sight. Baron Frederics could pondent of the *Daily* [illegible]sight. The Vienna corres-

A less imposing s[illegible] *Telegraph* says :—

at Warsaw it would [illegible]pectacle than the Czar's arrival attitude of the crowd be difficult to imagine. The well might be[illegible]ed is described as exemplary ; and agents. The [illegible] considering the percentage of police- and the Pol[illegible]ladies' tribune was well-nigh empty, sence. The [illegible]sh nobility were conspicuous by their ab- all. The to[illegible]better classes were hardly represented at special point [illegible]own was illuminated at night in virtue of a signs of p[illegible]ice regulation ; but there were no genuine raised t[illegible]ublic rejoicing, and not a single cheer was poorer [illegible]e whole evening. The labouring and town a[illegible]asses were forbidden to walk about the taken [illegible]er dark. Measures of precaution have been coron[illegible]n a far more extensive scale than for the minu[illegible]tion at Moscow. On Saturday and Sunday str[illegible]e domiciliary searches were made in every in[illegible]et where the Czar would pass during his stay [illegible] Warsaw. The operation was of a twofold nature. First the house was searched by the police. Then came a detachment of gendarmes, commanded by an officer of engineers, and looked over the premises again from [illegible]ic roof to cellar windows looking out on the street were carefully closed with boards. On Saturday afternoon the Catholic cathedral, which is situated close to the imperial palace, was all at once surrounded by troops, and every nook and corner was examined. A passage was discovered that was used by the Saxon kings in former years when they attended divine service. It was immediately walled up. A large number of families have left the town in order to escape the vexatious proceedings of the police. The tradespeople have for the same reason decided to close their shops during the Czar's stay.

The Emperor and Empress held a grand official reception on Tuesday, which was numerously attended. The Emperor conversed for five minutes in the French language with each member of the diplomatic body. In the after noon their Majesties visited the Marie Institute, and in the evening Warsaw was magnificently illuminated. Seven hundred invitations were issued to a ball, at which the Czar and Czarina arrived at eleven o'clock, accompanied by the Grand Dukes at present in Warsaw. Their Majesties walked through the long suite of apartments into the ballroom, bowing right and left to the assembled guests. The Emperor did not dance, and held long conversations with members of the Polish nobility and gentry. The Empress opened the ball with General Gourko, the Czarewitch dancing with Mdme. Gourko. The Czarina afterwards held a reception of the Polish and Russian ladies present, addressing them individually in most gracious terms. Her Majesty subsequently danced with Prince Dolgorouki. The imperial supper was served on a table decorated with 8,000 roses, brought especially for the occasion from Eisenbach. On Wednesday the Emperor and Empress went to the first and second gymnasiums, and in the afternoon they were present at the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new wing of the Red Cross Hospital in the Jerusalem Allee. The number of suspects under arrest at Warsaw is said to exceed a thousand.

Reuter's agent at Warsaw telegraphed as follows on Sept. 11 :—The Emperor and Empress gave a State dinner at the Lazienki Palace yesterday evening, attended by nearly a hundred persons. Among the guests were five Polish ladies, two Polish gentlemen (Count Zamoiski and Count Ostrowski), and the Catholic Archbishop. The Empress conversed with Count Zamoiski, and was especially gracious in her demeanour towards the Polish ladies. The Czar and Czarina afterwards left for Novo Georgievsk, arriving at the imperial headquarters before midnight. To-day being the Emperor's fete day, a special thanksgiving service was celebrated in the cathedral this morning. Their Majesties entertained at luncheon to-day a large number of generals and Staff dignitaries, who were conveyed by special train to Novo Georgievsk. During the stay of the Emperor and Empress in Warsaw numerous petitions have been presented personally to their Majesties, the petitioners incurring great risk in thus approaching them, unless to some cases being arrested. A young man rose from Alexander Place succeeded in getting a petition accepted by the Empress, whose graciousness rewards the petitioner drew forth loud applause. All day the crowd standing near, largely composed of Jews. The public, including newspaper correspondents, will only be allowed to be present at the public be of the Wilna manœuvres, when nothing [illegible]ress. The parade and inspection of the troops to-[illegible] comprises Under no circumstances will any of the [illegible]cluding the permitted to approach the Novodvor Fortress. A pontoon-general programme of the manœuvres [illegible]ress in which strategic movements of the troops, [illegible]ted, in passage of the army across the Vistula [illegible] bridge and a night attack on the fort[illegible] the electric light will be freely used.

[illegible] AT SEA.

ALLEGED CANNIBALISM.

THE story told by three shipwr[illegible]ecked sailors, who arrived at Falmouth on Saturday, Sept. 6, on board the German parque Montezuma, [illegible] Stephens, is one of the most terrible narratives of suffering [illegible]years. The men are has been heard for many [illegible]gnonette, 33 tons, which named Dudley, Brooks, and [illegible] gentleman in Sydney. to their story they left So[illegible] July they experienced of May last in the yacht Mi[illegible]equator. On the afternoon they were to take out to [illegible]ather was most tempestu- About the beginning of [illegible]ns), who was steering, saw heavy weather near the [illegible]rtaking the yacht, which of the 5th of July the wo[illegible]wind. He shouted to the ous. The mate (Stephe[illegible]on." The master had just an enormous wave ove[illegible]e boom, when a fearful sea was going before the [illegible]hen heard the mate exclaim, captain (Dudley) "Look [illegible]s knocked in." She commence time to catch hold of th[illegible] The little 13 feet long swept the craft. He only launched. The captain tore "Good God ! her side[illegible]e deck and threw it into the boat. ed to fill rapidly. [illegible]low for some provisions, but the punt was immediate[illegible]water, and the yacht was sinking the binnacle from t[illegible]d a few tins of what he supposed He then rushed be[illegible]oat, and had just fallen over the side cabin was full of [illegible]when the Mignonette foundered. When fast. He secure[illegible]realise their position they found they was preserved [illegible]number, in a dingy 13 feet long, without into the punt w[illegible]ater, and only two one-pound tins of they came to [illegible]. They passed an indescribable were four in[illegible]ther was very stormy. For five a drop of fr[illegible]on one of the tins. They then preserved [illegible]turtle, which was floating and to [illegible]mary, nature in the shape of confiscation of law sin[illegible] materials and plant. It is true that it substiwas [illegible]mad with thirst they days [illegible]tutes the say[illegible] summary procedure in place of the cumsucce[illegible]een eaten they passed of a pos[illegible]machinery of a State trial, but that summary [illegible]tever, and no water. we[illegible]er. At the end of [illegible]he mate, who are

THE MAAMTRASNA MURDERS.

AN extraordinary story containing some astounding revelations is published in the Dublin *Freeman's Journal* regarding the massacre of a family at Maamtrasna. It is from a correspondent who visited in Connemara the two informers Casey and Philbin, whose recent statement that they falsely swore away the life of an innocent man, Myles Joyce, caused so much sensation. Casey, in reply to questions, gave an account of the massacre, stating that there were seven murderers, and not ten, as stated at the trial. These were himself and Michael Casey, now undergoing penal servitude ; Pat Casey and Pat Joyce, who were hanged ; and three others, whose names the correspondent declines to publish. Two of the three, father and son, are, he says, still living in the district of the murders, and the other has gone to England. Casey states that one of these, the father, was the author of the massacre, that he held the lamp while the family were murdered, and that the murderers having left the cottage without killing the old grandmother, teat man compelled them to return and slay her also, which they did. This man it was who used the expression that "nought as big as the button on a great coat should be left alive in the house." Casey told the correspondent that the two meetings, at which the murder was planned were held at the house of this man, and he (Casey) was present at both of them. He gave the names of the other men present, and assured his listener that Myles Joyce, the man who was hanged, Philbin the second informer, Tom Joyce, Martin Joyce, Pat Joyce, and John Casey, all undergoing penal servitude, were not at the scene of the murder at all. Asked who and where were Kelly and all the persons supposed to have escaped, Casey said there were no such persons, and that these were false names for the father and son already mentioned, and that it was agreed to call them these names, lest by calling them by their own their identity should be betrayed to the victims. The correspondent here explains that the author of the massacre mentioned is a wealthy farmer in the neighbourhood, and that it is well known all around him that his name is bruited abroad. Casey, on being asked what enmity the persons he named had against the murdered family, replied that Joyce, the murdered man, was alleged by the author of the murder to have attempted his life three times, and that he was determined to kill him and to leave no one behind him to tell the tale. For the murder, he explains, the people selected were all relations by blood or connections by marriage and this for the sake of safety. Thomas Casey next said that the son of the author of the murder came to him weeks before any of the meetings were held at all and gave him £3 "I suspected," Casey said "that there was bad work to be done, but I wanted the money, and I took it hoping to avoid the bad work afterwards." The informer then decided to make a stranger statement to the effect that at a recent fair this son came to him and handed him £4 and said he should have it because of all the trouble and sorrow that had been occasioned him. The murder, he alleged, was well known in the district. At the murder the author of it held a lamp and also a revolver, and the man who is free in England had a dagger. It was, however, a hammer found in the house by Pat Joyce that did most of the job. Casey proceeded to state that it was impossible for the Joyces who brought the murder home to the men hanged to have tracked the assassins in the manner they described at the trials, as the night was bright and there was little cover for them. The informer Philbin, he declared, was allowed to mix with the witnesses Joyce at Kilmainham gaol, and they had time to make their tales coincide, although Philbin was not at the murder at all. Casey further asserted that Mr. Bolton, the Crown Solicitor, said he would give £500 for his information, and even up to £500, and permission to leave the country. "I did intend," added Casey, "to leave the country last spring, but I would not have gone without giving to my priest a full statement of the truth." He said he did not care what became of him if he obtained forgiveness for God and man all the atonement in his power. He added that on their way to the murder the party called on a man named John Joyce, of Bunnacraig, and that he was called out to join them. He came out in his trousers and shirt, and pleaded that he had pains and could not go. Pat Joyce then covered him with a revolver, and said he would soon give him pains. "I then (says Casey) took hold of Pat Joyce and dragged him away. I told John Joyce to go in and go to bed, and not mind. He did so." The correspondent says he left Casey with a vivid impression that he was telling the truth. Casey declared that he would tell everything above related on oath at a public investigation. The informer Philbin was also visited. Philbin, while in Casey's presence, did not hesitate to confirm what he said, though Philbin is now reticent to fresh interviewers. The *Freeman's Journal* again presses for a public investigation.

THE SURVIVORS CHARGED WITH MURDER.

At the Falmouth Police-court on Sept. 8, Thomas Dudley, Edward Brooke, and Edwin Stephens were charged with having murdered Richard Parker on the high seas on or about July 20. These three men are the survivors of the yacht Mignonette, which was wrecked near the Equator. They passed twenty-four days in an open boat. On the nineteenth day they killed the boy Parker, and sustained themselves for several days by eating portions of his body.

The Prisoners were defended by Mr Tilly. The evidence taken was of a formal character.

Serjeant Laverty, of the Falmouth Water Police, who apprehended the men, said :—I saw the prisoners on Saturday from time to time before I apprehended them. I heard Dudley in conversation with the Collector of Customs in the Custom House. Dudley told the collector how Parker was lying in the bottom of the boat with his arm over his face. He (Dudley) offered up a prayer to God, asking for forgiveness for what he was about to do. He then said to Parker, "Richard, my boy, your time has come." With that he took a small knife from his pocket, and pointing to his neck, said, "I cut it in three, and the boy never moved." (Serjeant Laverty produced the knife, which is an ordinary whitehandled knife.) He asked for remand until further communication should be made with the Treasury.

Mr. Tilly.—Have you heard the captain say how long they were in an open boat ?

Serjeant Laverty.—No, sir ; I cannot say I did.

Do you know it as a fact that they were in an open boat for over twenty days ?—I never heard them say that because I never had a personal interview with them.

Who took them to the Collector of Customs ?—One of the officers of the Custom House.

Did they go voluntarily to the Collector when they were told ?—Yes.

Did you hear the Collector examining them ?—No, all I heard was an ordinary discourse between Dudley and the Collector in the public room of the Custom House.

Was what you have stated the only facts of the case you heard ?—Yes.

What was said by Dudley in my presence arose from some questions put by the Collector. I did not hear them make their depositions to him.

You did not hear them give any account of the shipwreck ?—No, I did not hear it from them.

Mr. Tilly asked the magistrate's clerk whether the application for a remand was made on behalf of the Treasury ?

Mr. Genn, clerk, replied that it was. The Solicitor of the Treasury had been instructed to carry on the prosecution.

Major (Mr. H. Liddicoat) said the Bench had decided to adjourn the case until Thursday.

Mr. Tilly asked that bail should be accepted, on the ground that the men only committed the deed after having twenty days without food or drink, and Mr. Genn, if they had done it they had in no way attempted to cloak it, but, on the contrary, had after both fullest confession, and were desirous of that since facts brought before the tribunal of the endeavour they had shown no desire to shirk made the having the [illegible]strates consulted some time on the country. [illegible]timately decided to refuse bail, having inquiry. [illegible]circumstances of the case.

The Magi[illegible] point, and [illegible] regard to the [illegible]

[illegible]ONE AND THE INDIAN [illegible]CULAR PRESS ACT.

MR. GLADST[illegible] VERNA[illegible]BRIDGE, writing from Whitby on Sept. 8, has sent the following letter to the Right Hon. the Press Commissioner of India

MR. ROPER LET[illegible] the period in which the Indian *Times* :—As I was [illegible]ct (Act IX., of 1878, amended by during the whole o[illegible]as in operation, and am there- Vernacular Press A[illegible]inted with all the facts, will Act XVI., of 1878), w[illegible]nt out that the description fore intimately acqu[illegible]circumstances under which it you permit me to po[illegible]y, is altogether inaccurate and that Act, and of the [illegible]rds used by the Prime Minister was passed, given by [illegible], amount to a simple perver- Edinburgh on Monda[illegible]m, of course, quite sure that misleading ? The wo[illegible]d be the first to wish to see such would, if unexplain[illegible] sion of history ; and [illegible]oke of the Act as one that "total- Mr. Gladstone wou[illegible]e freedom of the native Indian an error corrected. [illegible]her described it as "a disgrace to Mr. Gladstone sp[illegible]ire." No other impression could ly extinguished th[illegible]such strong language as this, than Press ;" and furt[illegible]ntained provisions somewhat like the British Em[illegible]ssian Press laws. Nothing could be be produced by [illegible]e truth. The Vernacular Press Act, that the Act c[illegible]g severe or terrible in its operation, those of the Ru[illegible] benevolent and merciful ; for further from t[illegible]—in place of the terrible penalties so far from be[illegible]o which the writers of seditious was distinctly direct[illegible]liable under the pre-existing law, it substitutes [illegible]ich they are liable under the present of felony, [illegible] the repeal of the Act, for precisely libels were often [illegible]a comparatively slight penalty and to [illegible]minary, nature in the shape of confiscation of law sim[illegible] materials and plant. It is true that it substiwas [illegible]mad with thirst they days [illegible]tutes the say[illegible] summary procedure in place of the cumsucce[illegible]een eaten they passed of a pos[illegible]machinery of a State trial, but that summary [illegible]tever, and no water. we[illegible]er. At the end of [illegible]he mate, who are

THE STRONG LANGUAGE IN THE PULPIT.

ANNIVERSARY services in connection with the Association for the Promotion of the Unity of Christendom were held on Sept. 7 in many churches. At All Saint's, Lambeth, where there was a special evening, incense being used and special collects (one asking for the intercession of the Blessed Virgin), as well as psalms and hymns, a remarkable sermon was preached by the Vicar, the Rev. Dr. F. G. Lee, from Nehemiah ii. 18 "Let us rise up and build. So they strengthened their hands for this good work." He said that the circumstances of the present day presented a parallel to those in which Sanballat endeavoured to prevent the jews building the Temple. He contended that to say the Church had lost its unity was to speak blasphemy, though Christendom had for the hands of the two were not identical because the influence of the Church went beyond her own borders. When fifty years ago, men at Oxford and Cambridge resolved to build again on the old foundations in the spirit of Nehemiah, there was amidst much good, considerable evil. As long as the leaders of the movement built up, all was well, but when they began the work of destruction they failed. They were blessed when they built, they were cursed when they destroyed. The reunion of Christendom was a part and parcel of the Oxford movement. It was impossible to exaggerate what the Church had lost three centuries ago. Even in mere brick and mortar Christianity not a single cathedral had been built since the Reformation except St. Paul's, which had been rebuilt, although 100 churches of the same size, stability, and grandeur had been destroyed by that horrible monster Henry VIII. and his abominable daughter Elizabeth, who likewise took away the Church's lands, though scarcely two families who had received lands taken from God now inherit in the main line. Religion, morals, and social order had been destroyed, and he agreed with the letter of the Advocate-general in one of the papers this week that a civil war was likely to be the outcome of the existing anarchy. For many years a series of writers inspired by the Devil had endeavoured to prove that white was black and black white, and no nation had been more befooled than the English by foreigners who had perambulated the country to detach them from the Catholic faith, and had it in Yorkshire, Leicestershire, the Midlands, and the West slaughtered their noblest and best for a belief in the faith, a family of distinction having been founded by one of the greatest rascals, who whenever he found a parson who defended the faith, bound a rope round him and hung him from the steeple of his parish church. The whole Catholic hierarchy was destroyed under the Tudors the throne fell under the Stuarts, and when Dutch William was invited over he did not introduce, as was generally supposed, civil and religious liberty, but the tyranny of public opinion and mob law. The word had no meaning. Under the first table of the law, not wishing to hear what impudent clergy had to say about God and another world, and now the second table was following the way of the first, the world being more interested in cleaning out drains and in crying out when a great statesman said what every one knew was false, "What marvellous ability, what a grand old man." The influence of religion in England was, the preacher maintained, dying out ; and, though there was no doubt religious sentiment among the sects, there was no religion, for God could not be the author of two religions, though there were 163 different kinds professed in this country. No one, he contended, could deny that the Oxford movement had greatly improved worship in the National Church, and paved the way for the restoration of that true old faith which did not belong to any one country. Who would be such an idiot as to believe in the Church of South Africa, North Scotland, North America, South Essex, or Mid-Kent. What they believed in was the Church founded at Pentecost. He contended that the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception was to be found in the sermon of a Bishop of Norwich in the library of that cathedral, preached in 1390, and their policy was not to widen the breach between their own and Continental churches, or listen to the uncommon fools who believed that Wycliffe, Luther, or Wesley were inspired by God.

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Sibi, Kurrachee, Peshawar, Mooltan, Lahore, Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Jeypore, Mhow, Indore, Ajmere, Aboo-Road, Bhownuggar, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Calcutta to Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Gwalior, and Delhi.
Delhi, Gwalior, Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad to Bombay and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Azimgunge, Rajmahal, Monghyr, and Luckieseral.
Luckieseral, Monghyr, Rajmahal, and Azimgunge to Calcutta.
Benares to Byramghat, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allighur, and Moradabad.
Moradabad, Allyghur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Byramghat to Benares.
Barrh Ghat to Somastipore, Mozufferpore, and Durbunga and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Sonapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Ranaghat, Bongong, Ramnuggar, Damookdea, and Goalundo.
Goalundo, Damookdea, Ramnuggar, Bongong, and Ranaghat to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Nawabgunj Parbutipur, Rungpore, Siliguri, and Darjeeling.
Darjeeling, Siliguri, Parbatipur, Rungpore, and Nawabgunj to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kunia, Mogulhat, and Dhubri and *vice versa*.
Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.
ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY REGULATIONS AND INFORMATIONS—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
H. H. the Nizam's Railway.
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.
B. B. & Central India Railway.
Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway.
Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway.
Indus Valley, Khandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
Madras Railway.
Mysore State Railway.
South Indian Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway
Patna and Gya State Railway.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Ry.
Nulhati State Railway.
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—
P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.
Bombay to Suez and Brindisi, Venice or London.
Venice, Brindisi or London to Suez and Bombay.
Calcutta to Suez and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Shanghai and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Australia and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—Calcutta to Marseilles and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste Trieste to London.
Alexandria to Cyprus.
Rates of Passage Money.
Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.
Rates of Passage Money.
Archor Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Hall Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Clan Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
Rates of Passage Money.
British India Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire and Bussorah and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab, and Rangoon and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca, and Singapore and *vice versa*.
Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
Rates of Passage Money.
Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and *vice versa*.
The River Steam Navigation Co.—
From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Debrooghur.
Rates of Passage Money.
The India General Steam Nav Co.—
Calcutta to Assam.
Calcutta to Cachar.
Rates of Passage Money.
Calcutta to Cattak (*via* Chandbally).
Rates of Passage Money.
Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
Revilgunj and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
Routes from Calcutta to Cachar.
Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
Rates of Passage Money.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
Routes from Ahmedabad.
Do. from Ahmedabad (Deccan).
Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *via* Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
Do. from Mominabad to Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer.
Do. from Asseerghur.
Do. from Baroda.
Do. from Belgaum.
Do. from Bhooj.
Do. from Bombay.
Do. from Dapoolee.
Do. from Deesa.
Do. from Dharwar.
Do. from Goghra.
Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals
Routes from Kolhapoor.
Do. from Neemuch.
Do. from Poona.
Do. in Kattyawar.
Do. from Sattara.
Do. from Secunderabad to Hingolee *via* Nandair, Degaloor, and Jogiapett.
Do. from Secunderabad to Mussilipatam *via* Bezoara.
Do. from Surat.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
Horse Carriage Dak Association.
Panjab Van Dak.
Dak-bearer Service.
ROUTES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—
From Saharanpore to Dehra, Mussoori, and Landour.
To Naini Tal and Almorah.
ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB.
Amballa to Kalka, Dugshai, Kasaoli, and Simla.
Jullundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Kokeir in Lahoul (through) Kulu Valley.
Lahore to Ferozepore.
ROUTES TO KASHMERE.
BOMBAY TRAMWAY FARES.
RATES OF BOAT FARES for Bombay Harbour.
AUTHORISED RATES for Buggy Shigram, Cab, and Victoria.

AGENTS:

BOMBAY	Watson & Co., and Thacker & Co.	MADRAS	Higginbotham & Co., and Grant Bros.
POONA	Treacher & Co., and Phillips & Co.	LONDON	G. Street, 30 Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus E. C.
CALLIAN	Railway Station.		
BULSAR	Edulji Pestonjee Dessai.		
DELHI	Curwen Dossabhoy.		
ALLAHABAD	Railway Station.		

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NOTICES.

TRADE MARK.

VALVOLINE

TO CONSUMERS OF CYLINDER OIL.

BAIRD'S PATENT SIGHT FEED LUBRICATORS save 40 per cent. of oil. To be had from ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Limited, Managers.

READ BROTHERS, LONDON. THE DOG'S HEAD BOTTLING.

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.

(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another, and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

NOTICES.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL preserves, strengthens, and beautifies the hair; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and can now be also had in a golden colour, which is especially suited for fair or golden haired children and persons. Four sizes.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most cooling, healing, and refreshing wash for the face, hands, and arms, and is perfectly free from any mineral or metallic admixtures; it disperses freckles, tan, prickly heat, redness, pimples, &c.

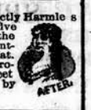
ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing nor perspiration will remove.

Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co.,
BYCULLA & FORT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

PURELY VEGETABLE. Perfectly Harmless. Will reduce from two to five pounds per week: acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. BOTANIC MEDICINE Co., Proprietors, 3, New Oxford-street London, England. Sold by all Chemists.



HAMILTON & Co.,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY (next door to National Bank),
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

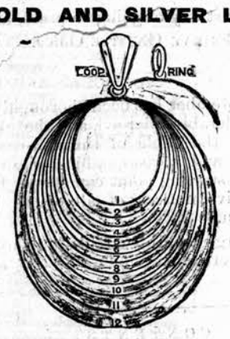
THE NEW AND
FASHIONABLE FLEXIBLE BAND NECKLET.

IN SILVER, Rs. 35, 30, 28, 18, 16.

IN GOLD, Rs. 200, 185, 110, 90, 80, 55, 45.

A Large Assortment of Very Pretty Neck-Chains, of various Patterns, from Rs. 14 to 55.

DEAD GOLD AND SILVER LOCKETS.



SILVER LOCKETS.

Plain.		Engraved.	
Rs. 5	No. 1	Rs. 7	
„ 6	2	„ 8	
„ 7	3	„ 9	
„ 8	4	„ 10	
„ 9	5	„ 11	
„ 11	6	„ 13	
„ 12	7	„ 14	
„ 13	8	„ 15	
„ 14	9	„ 17	
„ 15	10	„ 18	
„ 17	11	„ 20	
„ 20	12	„ 22	

GOLD LOCKETS.

Plain.		Engraved.	
Rs. 23	No.	Rs. 25	
„ 26	2	„ 28	
„ 30	3	„ 33	
„ 33	4	„ 36	
„ 38	5	„ 42	
„ 42	6	„ 46	
„ 48	7	„ 52	
„ 54	8	„ 58	
„ 60	9	„ 64	
„ 66	10	„ 72	
„ 80	11	„ 85	
„ 95	12	„ 100	

S. ROSE & Co., BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & Co., BOMBAY.

AMERICAN ORGANS.

AMERICAN ORGAN BY MASON AND HAMLIN: Five Stops (with Automatic Swell) ... ... Rs. 400
Do. UPRIGHT RESONANT CASE: Twelve Stops... ... ...